The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADRIATIC.

Important Letter from the Emperor Napoleon.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO MESSINA.

Cessation of Hostilities in Sicily

Neapolitan Mission to France and England.

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCES IN PARIS.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT TOPLITZ.

The United States Mail steamship *Adriatic*, from Havre and Southampton, on the 1st of August, arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning.

The passage of the *Adriatic* is among the quickest on record.

Among the *Adriatic's* passengers is Lady Franklin.

The *Bavaria* arrived at Cowes on the 29th of July.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown on the 30th of July.

The *R. H. Tucker*, for Charleston, put back, towed from Queenstown, leaky.

The *Leinster*, new Galway steamer, made the trip from Southampton to Kingston in 25 hours.

We need scarcely direct attention to the very important letter published below from the Emperor Napoleon to the French Ambassador in London. It is generally regarded, out of England, as a frank exposition of the Imperial policy.

Particulars are received of the battle of Melazzo, in which Garibaldi was completely victorious. The General is now in Messina, and has concluded a military convention with the Neapolitan Commander-in-Chief.

The articles which we publish from the German Press on the meeting at Töplitz, between the Emperor of Austria and Prince of Prussia, define the object and scope of the Imperial interview.

It was generally believed that the Convention in regard to interference in Syria was signed by the Representatives of the Great European Powers on the day that the *Adriatic* left. No embarkation of troops would take place until that had been done.

In the House of Lords, July 30, Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) took the oaths and his seat.

The *Times* says that Lord J. Russell has appointed Lord Dufferin to the responsible post of British Commissioner to Syria. No better choice could have been made in so difficult and delicate an appointment, for to much acquaintance with the country and with the habits of the people, Lord Dufferin unites great tact and ability.

A letter from Damascus, to the 12th of July, says: Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, has been murdered in the open streets while endeavoring to make his escape from a Moslem house, where he had been hid, to the British Consulate. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers with him, but they did nothing to defend him from the Moslem mob.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "It is rumored in military circles that this distinguished honor will be conferred on Lord Clyde, as an especial mark of her Most Gracious Majesty's appreciation of his Lordship's brilliant services."

The *Morning Post* says: "It is said that at a late meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, at Paris, accounts of the Company were produced, by which it appeared that a million of francs have been expended in the cost of the direction; that of this sum 500,000 francs had been charged for the journeys of M. Lesseps; a further sum for furnishing his apartment at Paris, and 400,000 francs for the salaries of the members of the direction, consisting of M. Lesseps and one or two associates."

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR.

From the London Times, Aug. 1.

We are requested to publish the following important letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Ambassador of France, to which Lord John Russell last night referred in the House of Commons:

St. Cloud, July 25, 1860.

My Dear Persigny: Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the mistrust excited everywhere since the war in Italy—that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston, will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbors, and especially with England. I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see reunited to France provinces essentially French. But it will be objected. "You wish for peace, and you increase, immoderately, the military forces of France." I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is even far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe. I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 at Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only addition to the Army List has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself, close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them. Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought, anything which could alarm any one. When Lavalette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this: "Use every effort to maintain the *status quo*; the interest of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible."

Now, then, occur the massacres in Syria, and it is asserted that I am very glad to find a new occasion of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength? Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for thirty years has devoted to it the purest of its blood and its gold? I said it in 1852, at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same; I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral development, the increase of her resources, have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition, and sufficient to satisfy it.

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I am free from engagements, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts.

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other.

To sum up, this is my innermost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without compromising the security of the Pope. I could very much wish not to be obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case, not to undertake it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection.

I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter. Believe in my sincere friendship. NAPOLEON.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, July 31, Mr. B. Cochrane said that he yesterday asked the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a question connected with an article which had appeared in a newspaper, to which the noble lord replied that he had no knowledge of the article referred to. He now wished to ask distinctly whether a letter of the most friendly character had been received from the Emperor of the French and transmitted to the noble lord, and whether it was submitted to the Cabinet on Saturday.

Lord J. Russell—The French Ambassador communicated to me a private letter addressed to him by the Emperor of the French, which letter was of the most friendly character to this country, and expressed a desire that the policy of the two nations should be identical. I showed it to my colleagues, but it is a private letter, and I have returned it to the French Ambassador.

Mr. Hadfield expressed the hope, since such a communication had been received, that the Government would withdraw their fortification scheme for the present session. [A laugh.] The House ought to have time to deliberate upon a measure which he believed would cost the country at least £20,000,000.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

The Emperor's letter, which will be found in another column, will be read with interest by all, with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman hand familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has more recently annexed two provinces, and is master of a hundred legions. With the argument of success nothing is so easy as self-justification. It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscany and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet be far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400 000 men actually "under arms;" but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnight's notice. But why are these topics to be brought up, when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly, there is a case for interference of some sort in Syria; and, as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press have given the least countenance to the suspicions and rumors which are current respecting the origin of the Civil War, the prejudice against which the Emperor seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual operations of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable results, and the consequent appeal for European intervention; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may foreshadow a policy under which we may enjoy Peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of War.

From the London Post, (Palmerston's Organ.)

Friendly words are always acceptable from a neighbor, especially when it is in his power to give proof of his intentions and complete our satisfaction by deeds. If we are not misinformed, a letter has just been received in London which cannot but insure a hearty welcome from any Englishman who may become aware of its contents. An earnest desire for our alliance, coupled with the practical request that we should work out in Italy and in Syria a united policy, are subjects worthy of our willing attention, especially when in the East the firm maintenance of the Ottoman Empire in its independence and integrity, and in Italy the renunciation and hindrance of all and any foreign intervention, are the lines of policy suggested as both judicious and desirable.

If we add to this that we have reason to believe that assurances relative to military and naval strength of a frank and explicit character from a portion of this document, it will be readily admitted that we can hardly over-estimate its importance. The thought which would appear to have guided its author, and which we understand is repeatedly expressed, is the maintenance of peace throughout Europe, the development of the commercial resources of France, and the cultivation of a good understanding and common action between the two great Western Powers.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

The Government of the Dictator Garibaldi has caused the two following bulletins to be published:

National Camp of Meri, July 20.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, an exchange of musket shots took place; it was thought at first to be an affair of outposts, but it soon became a general action. The Royalists had artillery; on our side there was none. The struggle was terrible, the Royalists being under cover, while our men were fighting in the open field. At one moment the position appeared difficult, but at the magic name of Garibaldi our men rushed on like lions and carried the position, and at 25 minutes past 3 our troops entered Melazzo, after capturing five pieces of artillery, three of which were taken in the action outside the walls, and the two others at the entrance. The *Veloce* steamer cannonaded the fort, where the Royalists shut themselves in, constantly pursued by the bayonet; they were crowded there as in a barrel of anchovies. Our men then took the first gate of the fort and a bastion, and our flag is floating over one tower.

We have a heavy loss to deplore; that of the Royalists is enormous. The surrender of the fort and the entire column is considered certain. A reinforcement, with rifles and cannon, has this instant arrived for us. The soldiers of Spadafora are retiring upon Gesso.

July 21.

Yesterday, at 6 A. M., the battle commenced at Melazzo, and was not over before 8 P. M. The struggle was terrible. There was fighting along the whole line. There was a great carnage of the Bourbonists, who fought with much obstinacy, so that it became necessary to gain ground foot by foot, under a shower of grape. The field of battle, covered with the dead bodies of the enemy, and with baggage of every kind, and five guns, was at last conquered, amid cries of "Long live Italy!" "Long live Garibaldi!"

Our young men vied in enthusiasm with the brave men of Garibaldi's legion, which was the first in the combat and the first to charge with the bayonet, to storm Melazzo, and also seize the first and second redoubt of the fortress, still pressing the Bourbonists close with the bayonet.

Our loss has not been excessive. The legion of Garibaldi has had a few of its men wounded; our young men have also suffered very little, but the loss of the continental soldiers has been considerable. Enormous loss, enormous damage has been inflicted upon the enemy, who, in flying, was driven into the redoubts, and from them into the rest of the fortress. He was pursued thither, and the water conduits were cut off.

This morning, the 21st, the Bosco presented himself to the Dictator, and requested leave to quit with the honors of war. "No," replied Garibaldi, "you shall leave disarmed, if you please."

Fabrezzi and Interdonato have marched to Gesso, by order of the Generalissimo. The enemy occupying that position withdrew immediately to Messina.

The Dictator, in a cavalry engagement at Melazzo, cut off with a blow of his sabre the sword-arm of the major of the Neapolitan corps that was pursuing him; after which the Neapolitan cavalry were dispersed and destroyed—a just punishment of their fratricidal obstinacy.

Long live Italy! Long live Victor Emanuel!

The following is an extract from a letter written at Melazzo on July 21 by a volunteer from Turin to a relation:

"This time it was not heat of sun alone, but heat of cannon. Bosco came out from Melazzo to attack us, but, as one of his battalions showed signs of insubordination, he returned and picked out his men, to whom he added the Swiss and Germans sent to him from Messina. Medici bore the brunt of the action; then Cosenz came up to his help, and the engagement became furious. Our Generals exposed themselves too much, and both of them had very narrow escapes. We took advantage of the ground to avoid the sweep of their artillery, then rose and charged at the point of the bayonet. We cried out 'Savoy!' the others uttered different battle-cries, and so we encouraged one another. But the getting into Melazzo was the hardest part of the work. There the enemy knew the locality, was double our force, and prepared. The *sbirri* of the province of Palermo, many of the very men whom Garibaldi had saved from the fury of the people, had thrown themselves into the houses, and were peppering us like the very devil. Garibaldi fought like a lion, but exposed himself too much, and it is a miracle he was not killed. During this assault, which lasted two hours, we fired very little. It was the bayonet that gained the day. We lost many of our comrades in those accursed streets, but we gained possession of the town after a perfect slaughter of the police and the Royalists as well. Those police agents behaved most treacherously. The Swiss were the last to retreat into the fort. Bosco has now sent a flag of truce, and asks permission to go out with the honors of war. In these actions we have had at length the pleasure of seeing a goodly number of Sicilians fighting, like ourselves, in the open field, and following us manfully when charging with the bayonet."

The *Presse* publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are extracts:

"At dawn on the 20th, all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malenchini commanded the left, Gen. Medici and Cosenz the centre, while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from a surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a reed-bed half-way between Meri and Melazzo. A quarter of an hour later, the centre attacked the Neapolitan line, and drove it from its position. The right, meanwhile, dislodged the Neapolitans from some houses which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Bosco, with 6,000 men, turned upon the 500 or 600 who had driven him back. The latter were at first obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy; but, when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds, and protected by fig-trees, so that a charge with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advancing to the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spent ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only stunned, and almost instantly he was on his legs again, shouting '*Viva l'Italia!*' Garibaldi, at the head of the Genoese Carbineers and some Guides, attempted to take the enemy in the flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of the road, and which he determined to attack. When within twenty paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his boot and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter was killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Statella was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm; all the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge of fifty cavalry for the purpose of retaking the piece. Col. Donon's men, who had been but little under fire, threw themselves to the sides of the road instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. Thus assailed both right and left, the commander of the Neapolitan cavalry stopped and wanted to turn back, but found the passage barred by Gen. Garibaldi, Misori, Statella and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out 'Surrender!' The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, three or four sabres were raised against the General, who wounded one of his assailants with a thrust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Statella brought down one antagonist, while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he next charged the Neapolitans. Bavarians and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day."

VICTOR EMANUEL'S LETTER.

The following is said to be a copy of the letter recently addressed by King Victor Emanuel to Gen. Garibaldi:

General: You know that I did not approve of your expedition, and that I was entirely foreign to it, but to-day the very grave circumstances in which Italy is placed make it a duty to enter into direct communication with you.

In the event of the King of Naples consenting to evacuate the whole of Sicily, and voluntarily abandoning all species of action, and formally pledging himself to exercise no pressure whatsoever upon the Sicilians, so that the latter may freely pronounce their will, and choose the mode of government which they may prefer, I believe it will be wise in you to renounce altogether any further enterprise upon the Kingdom of Naples. In the contrary event, I expressly reserve my entire liberty of action, and relieve myself of making any comment to you in regard to your projects.

MISCELLANEOUS ITALIAN NEWS.

GARIBALDI ENTERS MESSINA—NEAPOLITAN MISSION TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND—MILITARY CONVENTION BETWEEN GARIBALDI AND CLARY—EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

The *Nazione*, of July 29, says: Garibaldi has taken Melazzo and entered Messina. The Royal troops still occupy the citadel. Baron Ricasoli has left for Turin.

The Marquis de la Greca was intrusted with the mission of proposing to France and England that they should direct a French and English fleet to cruise off Calabria and Naples in order to prevent any landing of Garibaldians.

The French Government signified to the Marquis its assent to this proposal.

In order to obtain the adhesion of England, the Marquis proceeded to London and was supported by Count Persigny in placing his demand before Lord John Russell. M. Thouvenel also transmitted a note to Lord Cowley, stating that France was ready to employ all necessary means for preventing Garibaldi's landing on the main land. Nevertheless, Lord J. Russell declined to accede to the proposal of the Marquis de la Greca on account of the principle of non-intervention which England desires to maintain.

A military convention has been concluded between Garibaldi and Gen. Clary. The Neapolitans are to remain in possession of the forts of Syracuse, Agosta and Messina, and to have liberty of access to all parts of those towns. The citadel of Messina will not fire on the town. The Garibaldian colors take equal rank with the Neapolitan flag. The navigation on the Strait of Messina to be free.

The city is tranquil, but agitation prevails in the provinces. It is rumored that the royal troops are about to evacuate the citadel of Messina. The *Patrie* says: "In consequence of the convention concluded between Garibaldi and Clary, there will be a cessation of hostilities on the Island."

The Commander Pianelli, in Naples, has promised to disband the foreign troops.

The official Neapolitan journal contains an article expressing regret at the hostile aggressions made in Sicily while negotiations are being carried on for the solution of the pending question at Turin, Paris and London, and notwithstanding that the Neapolitan Government had given orders for the evacuation of Sicily by the Royal troops, in order to avoid the shedding of Italian blood. The same journal repeats that an alliance between Piedmont and Naples is necessary for the welfare of Italy.

Fifteen steamers of the Royal fleet have left Naples for Sicily.

An ordinance has been published by the Neapolitan Prefect of Police against abuses of the liberty of the Press. Sixteen persons belonging to the Court have been exiled. Numerous refugees have returned to Naples, among whom are Gen. Ulloa and Signor Darala.

The existing municipalities are to be renewed on the 6th of August next.

Tranquillity in Naples has not been disturbed.

The King has accepted the resignation of the Marquis d'Antonini, the Neapolitan Ambassador at Paris, who is to be replaced by Canofarri.

The Pope has decided upon not quitting Rome.

Bills have been posted up in Rome, announcing the approaching outbreak of a revolution.

News received in Genoa fully confirm the entry of Garibaldi into Messina.

GERMAN UNITY.

THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT TOPLITZ.

The official Prussian Gazette contains a leading article, of which the following is a summary:

"The hopes which had been entertained in reference to the meeting of the two sovereigns at Töplitz have not been disappointed. The approach to a better understanding between the two Cabinets has been promoted by this meeting in the manner to be desired. This meeting has brought the relative positions of the two States into a clearer light—a mutual understanding on the most important questions of European policy has been found to exist. In this union Germany will find fresh guarantees for her security, and may hope that in future the importance of her interests will weigh heavier in the balance of power in Europe. Europe will, by the Töplitz meeting, obtain fresh guarantees for the maintenance of public peace, and for the respect of the equilibrium. There is no doubt but that Austria will continue in the path upon which she has entered, and that she is resolved upon following her new policy, not only as regards religious questions, but also in reference to the different nationalities of the Empire. Thus Austria will obtain a position which will increase her strength at home and abroad. The article concludes by refuting the opinion of those who expect from the meeting at Töplitz a change in the internal policy of Prussia, and shows such a change to be impossible from the known policy and character of both the Prince Regent and his Ministers."

The Danube *Gazette*, generally looked on as the official organ of the Cabinet of Vienna, remarks as follows on the interview at Toplitz:

"The history of German politics presents more examples of dissension than of concord. It is the personal tendencies inherent to the German mind which have checked the political development of Germany. Now, both Princes and people, in spite of the errors and the malevolent efforts of parties, tend to the same object—that of showing power abroad; of maintaining liberty and independence at Rome; and in creating guarantees for those national blessings. At the interview at Toplitz, there met two Princes, who in these times of troubles and of complications have acted like German ones, and who have shown themselves worthy of a great past and of a great future. For Austria, as well as for Prussia and Germany, the necessity of a good understanding is reciprocal and identical, and in presence of a foreign danger there cannot be any longer internal complications."

The *Boersenhalle* of Hamburg expresses the same idea in more explicit terms:

"It is the German question which will be the leading one at Toplitz. Count de Rechberg carried there with him a complete programme, in which the concessions offered to Prussia will play a very important part. The German question will be the basis of the understanding between the two Powers, even for the other political subjects which threaten the peace of Europe. Those concessions are not offered except on condition of equivalent compensations. The Cabinet of Vienna foresees for Austria dangers which may acquire such proportions as to affect Germany herself. We have, however, but a very faint hope of the programme of Count de Rechberg being in conformity with the views of Prussia."

The *French Journal* of Frankfort has the following:

"The interview of Toplitz has only been caused by the necessity of regulating the conditions of the accord which exists between the two Governments on all the questions pending in Europe. Those Governments regard the Eastern question in the same point of view, that is to say, that, though desiring to contribute for their part to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in Turkey, they do not think necessary to do so by removing from the sovereignty of the Porte the provinces in which the Christians are in a minority; and they are likewise opposed to the project of France and Russia for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. As regards the affairs of Southern Italy, they both admit the impossibility of an intervention in favor of the King of Naples; but they see the necessity of favoring all that can assist that Sovereign in marching without embarrassment in the new path he has traced out for himself, and in effecting the reforms which, by securing him the confidence of his subjects, would become the best guarantee of the integrity of his possessions. Finally, the two Powers, whilst admitting the inopportuneness of the proposed Conference on the annexation of Savoy, are of opinion that the neutrality of Switzerland is not sufficiently protected by the manner in which France understands the obligations imposed on her by the act of Vienna and the treaty of cession with Sardinia. As to the understanding to which the two Sovereigns may come on the affairs which exclusively concern the Germanic Confederation, we have many reasons to believe that the basis of it is settled."

A Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* writes:

"The meeting at Töplitz has been prepared and arranged by the King of Bavaria. At Baden, in a confidential conversation with the Prince Regent, King Maximillian frankly expressed all the feelings agitating the hearts of the Würzbourgers. The principal object of this interview was to establish a better understanding between Prussia and Austria. The Prince Regent frankly expressed his sentiments, which all Prussia partakes with him, in regard to the outrages which we have suffered from Austria during ten years, and especially within the last year. The King of Bavaria sounded the Prince as to whether he did not believe a personal meeting with the Emperor of Austria might facilitate a political understanding or a closer alliance. The Prince showed himself disposed to enter upon these views, but, at the same time, insisted on Austria taking the first step, because she owed him still a reparation on account of the Luxembourg manifesto, the erroneous and offensive imputations of which she had never yet disavowed. Besides, the Prince declared expressly that if the meeting was to take place, no stipulations could there be brought forward designed to fetter the liberty of action of Prussia. This point, the most important one for a correct appreciation of the results of the Töplitz Conference, has been maintained by Prussia in the overtures, preceding the interview, and Prussian reserve has been clothed in the form of a diplomatic action.

After these preliminary measures of the King of Bavaria had been arranged, the Emperor addressed an invitation, in an autograph letter, to the Prince; and the Prince, after declining the choice of Dresden and Munich, courteously designated Töplitz, as the place where the meeting was to be held, and paid no notice to the proposition concerning the admission of other German sovereigns.

In presence of these facts, we may calmly await the news of the results of this meeting at Töplitz. Prussian policy has no more been taken in by Austria at Töplitz, than it gave itself up to the Würzbourgers at Baden. The Dresden *Journal*, in saying that outside of Prussia, the interview is considered unsatisfactory, admits indirectly that Prussia has remained free."

THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

DETAILS OF THE DAMASCUS MASSACRE.

The *Mercantile Courier*, of Genoa, publishes an authentic account of the massacre at Damascus up to the 10th of July, inclusive. 3,000 Christians had taken refuge in the citadel occupied by the Algerines under Abdel Kader. The town was in the power of the murderers and incendiaries to the number of 24,000, principally Druses and Bedouins. The Turkish garrison consisted of 5,000 men, who were inactive or hostile. The soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of the burning houses. Same account computes the number of victims at three to four thousand, but states that this may be exaggerated owing to the prevailing terror.

The following are extracts of letters from a European resident in Damascus to a friend in Beyrout:

Damascus, July 10—6½ A. M.

A few minutes after I closed my letter of yesterday, an uproar commenced in the street opposite my house. The Moslems—men, women and boys—began to assemble, crying out that all should go to the Christian quarter to plunder, burn and massacre, and threatening not to leave a house or a Christian. I went to the street and spoke to some of them, hoping it would come to nothing. It grew rapidly worse. Every one was calling to others not to come without arms, and the women were violently exciting the men. There was some fear expressed of the soldiers, but most declared the soldiers would not interfere with them. I now found it prudent to take the advice of some of my neighbors, and keep inside my house. The street past my house is about the shortest road from the Shughoor and the Meedan, the two worst districts in the city. Soon after I went into my house the ruffians began to return from the Christian quarter with burdens of plunder, while the numbers running towards it were increasing, and threats, imprecations, and yells were numerous and loud. Every sort and size of thing was carried past my house—mares and goats, gold and old iron nails, silks and cottons, chests large and small, tables, chairs, books, and every imaginable article. There was a regular stream of these plunderers past my door till after sunset—nearly five hours. Afterwards they became fewer, but they never ceased all night, and with the dawn they again increased. As soon as they had plundered some of the houses they set them on fire. During the night, though there was clear moonlight, the flames and smoke presented a sight as grand as it was awful. During the first half of the night the flames presented an unbroken arc of a circle, as viewed from my roof, of more than 70 degrees, extending from a little north of Bâb Shurky to the extreme north point of the Christian quarter. Towards morning the arc became shorter, partly because it had been steadily approaching me, and the Christian quarter as it comes this way grows narrower, and partly, perhaps, because the line of fire was not sweeping all the houses on the north border of the quarter. Towards morning the flames also became lower, or less violent, on most parts of the line, and fewer houses were in flames at once. Still the fire is raging fearfully. There has been an increasing tumult of cries, of the fire, of breaking open houses, &c., all mingled up together. I have no means of guessing the amount of murder committed. Last night comparatively few appear to have been killed, but there is said to have been more butchery this morning. I cannot go out of my door without being in the midst of these hellish ruffians thirsting and crying for blood and plunder. If one of the native Christians in my house were to go out I believe he could not reach the corner of the street alive. So my means of information, beyond what I see and hear of the flames and tumult and plunder, are very limited. We overhear a good deal of their talk in the street, and some of the talk of our Moslem neighbors on the roofs.

I believe it would not have needed a great effort on the part of the Government to prevent all this, but not the slightest effort has yet been made. There were soldiers in the Christian quarter and neighborhood, others were sent in the evening with four guns, and more this morning, but they have not at all interfered with the ruffians. Yet a majority of the miscreants are actually women, boys and girls. I would affirm that there are not in all more than a few hundred men—say, 500—mostly the lowest of the low, and miserably armed. Not one in twenty has a gun. A very large number have only sticks, the rest swords, pistols, daggers or axes. Opposite my door is a sort of stopping-place for them, and we can overhear their talk, and I can affirm that from the first, and all through, they have had the greatest dread of the interference of the soldiers, and constantly ask one another as they meet whether the soldiers in such and such direction are stopping the murderers or opposing them, and this although, during 17 hours, the soldiers have been passive. I believe firmly that 100, or at most 200 soldiers, or armed resolute men, not soldiers, could have put down the insurrection at the worst moment. Of course, it would have been easier to do so within the first hour or two.

This meagre account does not give anything like an adequate conception of this most horrible and most disgraceful affair; that words could hardly do. Horses, donkeys, and mules are employed to carry plunder, and some of the soldiers help themselves to a share. There were several thousands of poor widows, orphans, and other plundered and ruined refugees here, depending on the charity of the Christians for food, shelter and clothes. They are now burnt out again amid the horrors of last night, and those who were providing bread for them are now as helpless and miserable as themselves.

Noon.—The plundering still continues, but the number engaged in it seems greatly reduced since morning, and most of the articles now are of little value. No effort has yet been made to stop this reign of terror and destruction, easy as it would seem to be; and a Christian, at least a man, would, probably, be in greater danger among the ruffians now than at any former period. The houses are still burning, though apparently not nearly so much as through the night, but I cannot see so well, as I cannot go so freely on my roof in the day as I could during the night. We have made a peep-hole over the street, from which we can see and hear without being seen; for if seen we should probably be very soon disposed of. These ruffians from the Meedan, and the Arabs, gipsies, &c., among them, know nothing of me, and rush past thinking only of the Christian quarter. If my neighbors do not betray me I may probably escape, but there are some of them not to be trusted. We are not in human hands, but in the hands of One infinitely wise and good as well as infinitely powerful, and without his permission nothing can befall us.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN SYRIA.

THE CONFERENCES IN PARIS, ETC.

The *Moniteur* publishes a correspondence from Constantinople, dated the 28th ult., which states that Fuad Pasha, before leaving for Syria, sent the following message to the Marquis De Lavalette: "Tell the Ambassador that, at the risk of my life, I shall wash out the stain upon the honor of our army, and that the soldiers will also do their duty."

The London *Morning Post*, of the 30th ult., has the following: "Official intelligence has only been received to-day that the Sultan's Government has accepted the proposal to commence a negotiation for a convention."

Until the signature of the Convention, no embarkation of troops will take place.

The Conference on the affairs of Syria assembled in Paris on the 30th, at 2 P. M., for the second time, at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

In this sitting the French proposal for intervention, which, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte, has been accepted by the great Powers, was discussed for the first time. It is asserted that the Turkish Ambassador, following instructions received from Constantinople, claimed essential modifications of the project of Convention. It is also stated that England, Austria and Russia declared themselves ready to send troops to Syria.

Lord John Russell has authorized Lord Cowley to sign the Convention for regulating the intervention in Syria, on condition that the free acquiescence of the Porte shall have been previously obtained. The Ambassadors, in the Conference held on the 30th, agreed upon drawing up a Convention containing six articles, and adopting the modifications desired by the Porte. As soon as the said modifications shall have been approved by the great Powers, the Conference will reassemble in order to definitely sign the Convention.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

OVER $1,000,000 IN TREASURE.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Progress of the Civil War in New Granada.

The steamship *North Star*, A. G. Jones commanding, from Aspinwall, Aug. 4, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

On the 7th of August the *North Star* passed the steamship *Ariel*, hence for Aspinwall.

The *North Star* brought $1,003,581 in treasure.

Among the passengers by the *North Star* is Gen Harney, United States Army, from Washington Territory.

The advices from California by the *North Star* are not so late as those received by the Overland Mail. The advices from the Isthmus are ten days later; but no later intelligence is received from either Central or South America.

Señor Hurtado, Infendente-General of the State, left Panama on the British war-steamer *Clio*, July 30, for a short cruise in the direction of Buenaventura.

The anniversary of the independence of Peru was celebrated at Panama, 28th, by a magnificent ball, given by the Peruvian Consul, at the Government House, which was attended by almost all the principal citizens and foreigners in town, including the officers of the *Lancaster*, *St. Mary's*, and *Clio*.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN NEW-GRANADA—MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Panama Saturday, August 4, 1860.

The affairs of the Granadian Confederation appear to be getting more complicated every day. By private letters from Bogota received *via* Carthagena, dates to the 27th of June have been received. On the 25th, President Ospina issued a proclamation declaring war against the revolted States of the Confederation, and has assumed the command of the 2nd division of the army, thus disregarding a constitutional law, which forbids the President to command the army in person. Gen. Herran having refused to take the field against Mosquera, his father-in-law, the President, it seems, has not seen fit to intrust the command to any other generals, and has determined to head the expedition against the Cauca himself.

It is rumored that the State of Cundinamarra has revolted against the General Government, and that Gen. Mosquera and the Governors of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena will send troops there to aid the Liberals. It is a difficult matter to obtain reliable and authentic accounts from the interior, as all communication with Bogota is suspended, by reason of the Atlantic and Pacific ports being held by the revolutionists.

By the arrival of a small schooner at this port from Buenaventura, news has been received from the Cauca to 20th July. The State of Antioguia has declared war against Cauca, and Gens. Mosquera and Obando, at the head of 5,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, were preparing to march against the former State. Doubtless by this time a battle has been fought between the forces under the commands of these two revolutionary Generals and the Federal troops stationed in Antioguia, aided by the militia called into service by the Conservative Party of that State. Should Mosquera and Obando succeed in defeating the Government forces in Antioguia, it is generally believed that they will march against the national capital. On the other hand, should they be unsuccessful, the revolutionary cause will receive such a check thereby that many of its now warm supporters will abandon the cause, and the General Government will, in all probability, succeed in reëstablishing its authority in all the revolted States.

Mosquera has given orders to have all the quina bark in Cauca seized and sent to Callao to be sold. He has also, it is said, sent an agent there to purchase a war vessel to cruise along the coast of Cauca. He has declined the nomination of the liberal party at Bogota for the Presidency of the Confederation. The probability, therefore, is that Gen. Herran will be elected. His election no doubt would restore peace and harmony in the country, as he is known to be a moderate man, and in favor of conceding more to the States than the present incumbent. The election is to take place next month.

The war vessel fitted out by the Intendente of this State not long since, has taken the port of Tumaca in Cauca, and made a prisoner of the Collector of the Customs, who was subsequently sent here and placed in confinement. The other officials of the place made their escape before a force from the war vessel was landed.

A federal officer signing himself Administrator General of the State of Cauca, has issued a decree, dated at Pasto, an interior town, closing all the ports of Cauca against foreign commerce, in consequence of which and the refusal of the authorities of this port to give a clearance to vessels bound for Buenaventura, large quantities of goods shipped in the United States for that port, and which are now in this place, will have to remain here until this decree is rescinded.

The owners or consignees of these goods will probably protest against their detention, and claim damages therefor; and it is believed that unless the Federal authorities blockade Buenaventura they will be able to make out a clear case of damages. Since the treaty between the United States and New-Granada guarantees the free and unmolested shipment of lawful merchandise to any of the ports of either Government that may even be in possession of an enemy, provided they are not in an actual state of blockade. The English ship-of-war *Clio* sailed from here on the 30th ult. for Buenaventura, having on board as passengers the Intendente-General of this State and family. She is expected back soon. On the 28th July, being the anniversary of the Independence of Peru, the Consul of that nation residing in this port gave a magnificent ball at the Government House in honor of the occasion.

The United States steam frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Pacific squadron, arrived here from Guaymas Mexico, on 27th ult. She touched at La Paz, Mazatlan, and Acapulco, on her way down, and reports everything quiet in all those ports. The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* was at Mazatlan when the *Lancaster* sailed from that port. The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is still here. There has been no late arrivals from the South Pacific or Central America, consequently I have no news to send you from either.

OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTABLE SUIT AGAINST THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE OF 1856—A FRESH SENSATION—THE DOUGLAS PARTY DISPOSED TO BE EXCLUSIVE—REPUBLICANS LOOKING UP IN THE STATE—OUR MAILS, &C., &C.

San Francisco, Saturday, July 21.

The sensation of the week has been a suit for $50,000 damages, brought in one of the District Courts, by John L. Green, against Wm. T. Coleman and his fellow members on the Vigilance Committee of 1856. The suit is one of three started by three brothers some three years ago. They have been lying in ordinary, and were called out now apparently to give Mr. Nugent, editor of the *Herald*, an opportunity to make his *début* before a San Francisco Court. They began to take testimony on Monday morning, and only stopped on Thursday night. Judge Norton gave both parties great latitude, for the sake, to appearances, of getting on record at last a true sworn story of the Vigilance Committee's doings. The whole truth came out, and a great deal more, for the last three days were spent in proving the testimony taken on the first day false. Alfred A. Green, while on the witness stand, in answer to the question, "What did you say to the Executive Committee of the Vigilance Committee on your trial?" made a speech of an hour in length, during much of the time having both arms out. He detailed the extraordinary method of his getting the pueblo titles of the city from an old native who had them in charge, and when he had got them, expatiated on the trouble he had to fodder and subsist his elephant. He rung in all our good old citizens and some who now live with you, and showed how, if they did not join in his schemes it was because they had an interest, under fraudulent titles to lands within the pueblo bounds, which Green's paper would have made worthless. The Vigilance Committee arrested the whole family of Green brothers for the sake of securing these public titles, and of their prisoner, this witness, bought the papers at last, paying him $12,500—money which individuals subscribed—and to this day hold them in the custody of their old Treasurer, who is also the City Treasurer, for the use of the public. The plaintiff in this suit was an older brother than the eloquent witness, and his grief was that he was so frightened by his arrest by the Vigilance Committee that he went into a fit and has never been sound since; that his wife died of the shock six months afterward. Not in mitigation of damages, but as a sort of common-sense sockdologer, the defence proved that the whole Green tribe joined the Vigilance Committee at the start, and the plaintiff trained with them almost to the day of his arrest.

You can fancy what an agreeable reunion of old Spanish-speaking Californians, who in their hearts sigh yet for the good old Mexican times of close-mouthed scowling, earnest vigilants, of their banished convicts back again to testify the secrets only rumored before, and of open-mouthed, astonished strangers, there has been in that crowded Court-room this week. By common consent for a year or two back, prudent men have talked in low whispers, or not at all, about the events of 1856. They felt that bad blood would be stirred by discussion. When in Court the topic has been touched, men held their breath, and went out pantomiming their sentiments. But now it was the only topic, and, curiously, as soon as ventilated the subject seemed to lose its frightful aspects. Judge Norton has no laughing in his Court-room, but the densely packed audience has been wreathed in smiles very frequently. The graphic pictures of Brace's and Hetherington's executions, and of Cora's and Casey's dispatch, painted by the men who executed them, and those men our first citizens, were pre-Raphaelitic. The counsel who summed up to the jury made tolerable speeches, but it would have been worth a year's hard labor to have had Rufus Choate at work for the prosecution, and to hear the speech to "the twelve" that he would have made. A right eloquent advocate might, with such a topic, have raised on end every hair of the jury's head, and bred another revolution. As it was, the whole town smacked their lips over the winy flavor of the case, and was as cool as a cucumber when Judge Norton last night at 10 o'clock charged the jury with a dose of clear law, of which neither defendant nor plaintiff could complain, and ordered them to seal their verdict and bring it at 10 o'clock to-day.

The Eclipse of Wednesday morning was here eclipsed by a fog. The country papers describe it as not much of a sight. The sun came up, they say, with a bandage over one side of his face, but the "rhomboid of planets" was as much a matter of faith afterwards as before.

The Douglas Democrats "ratified" on Monday evening with a large street meeting, with resolutions which denounced Austin Smith, and speeches which wholesomely abused Buchanan and Breckinridge. The whole affair was kept inside of the ancient Anti-Lecompton organization, and no chance was given to the respectable company of late Buchanan Democrats who would have been glad to walk into the Douglas fold and take their chances. The Anti-Lecompton men, however, seem to prefer a select party in the present position of affairs. They anticipate at least a recognition as "regulars" henceforth, and that will satisfy them. The Custom House company have not ratified yet. The solitary Democratic paper in the city, the *Herald*, runs up neither flag till further orders.

On Monday last the *Evening Telegram* ceased its separate existence. The *Gazette and Telegram* is now the name of Mr. Edward Harte's spicy little evening Republican sheet.

Our French citizens are organizing to contest the legality of the law taxing foreign miners.

The Republicans have always been clamoring for "retrenchment." It is pretty good evidence that they feel a sudden confidence that Lincoln will carry the State, that both the "organs" are out protesting against the proposed reduction of the salaries of Federal officers.

Congress gave California nothing, and the unanimous verdict of our people is "served us right," for we never have shown even a decent respect for the only party that was disposed to help us, and both to Congress and to national conventions it has been our custom, from the beginning, to send delegates who only know how to represent Mississippi.

Uncle Sam has utterly slipped up as a mail carrier by the ocean and Isthmus routes, and we fall back on Wells, Fargo & Co., who engage to see our letters and papers through without reference to the state of mind of that amiable ogre, Vanderbilt.

GLAUCUS.

The Congress of Natural Sciences of Denmark was in session at Copenhagen on the 10th ult. M. Forchhammer, the eminent mineralogist and geologist, acted as President, and M. Berlin, a Swede, a Professor of Botany, and M. Faye, a Norwegian Physician, were elected Secretaries. Prince Christian, of Denmark, and Prince Ferdinand, were present at the first sitting.

Charles A. Washburne, editor of the San Francisco *Times*, and a brother of the famous Congressional trinity, has just been nominated as Presidential elector on the Douglas ticket. The other three brothers, for there are seven of them in all, are men of marked ability, and will very probably reach Congress in time. Mr. Washburne, the father, is a hale and hearty gentleman, now 75 years of age.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Indiana.

THE BRECKINRIDGE STATE RATIFICATION CONVENTION — SPEECHES OF MESSRS. BRIGHT AND FITCH—EX-SENATOR PETTIT, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

The Breckinridge State ratification Convention held here on July 31, exhibited some noteworthy features. It was a larger meeting than the similar one of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS; though it would be only fair to make a handsome discount for the number of Republicans who gave aid and comfort to the National Democracy. Mr. BRIGHT, long the Magnus Apollo of the Indiana Democrats—came, shorn of his splendor, retorting fierce scorn on his long-tried and faithful followers. Twelve years of absolute subjection to a rule, only respectable because it was implacable and imperious, was not enough to secure the continued smiles of this course but unlettered political demi-god. His partisans had vindicated the nefarious violations of the laws and the Constitution through which, with a rigid consistency in evil, he had gained both his first and last election to the Senate; but they dared to avow their preference for a Presidential candidate who had voted that BRIGHT and FITCH were not entitled to their seats. This was the immedicable wound. For this he hates DOUGLAS—hates the friends of DOUGLAS—and turns upon the men who, through frauds and perjuries, bore him upon their shoulders to his present place. With remorseless bitterness and with elephantine roar and tread he vows their extermination.

BRIGHT spoke at the meeting. His burly form dilated, his harsh voice grew musical, his cold and lifeless manner became heated and dramatic, as he gave free play to the hate and bitterness of which his soul is full. To be sure, there was in the language no extremity of invective; it was the best the poverty of his genius and the limited supply of his stores would allow; but no words can describe the intensity of his scorn and the actual eloquence of his hatred, as these emotions appeared in his manner. He defied not only DOUGLAS, but all his friends; and predicted with evident relish that they could by no possibility carry the electoral vote of a single State.

FITCH followed—a man of more culture, but of less brains and of much less force of character. Indeed, he is Mr. BRIGHT'S *alter ego*; and with some variety of phrase, and some readiness in illustrations drawn from his former life as a physician, he merely repeats the sentiments of his chief. He aimed like him to inflict grievous wounds upon his former friends; it was merely the flourish of a scalpel, and neither wounded nor alarmed any one. But his address, paltry as was the performance, evinced the same defiant and relentless temper.

Perhaps the most amusing passage in the entertainment was BRIGHT'S citation of an extract from a recent letter written by JOHN PETTIT, declaring that DOUGLAS had denied the faith and was worse than an infidel. This abasement below the Christian standard of a politician, whose only eminence in the National chamber of representatives was attained by incessant assaults on the clergy, quite disgusts the delicate sensibilities of Mr. PETTIT. He repudiates DOUGLAS and embraces BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. To the dwellers on the Wabash the name of JOHN PETTIT is a familiar one; for years past he has been recognized throughout the State as the Falstaff of his party. Strong sense, abundant knowledge of books and men, humor and good humor, improvidence—often assuming the shape of generosity—speech which, for scurrility and obscenity would drive Thersites to despair, and redden the cheek of a gorilla—a rollicking love for fun, and a vast capacity for sack,—these are the qualities and attainments which give to the amplitude of flesh that lards the lean earth and answers to the name of JOHN PETTIT, so strong a family likeness to the great hero of English comedy.

During a very short career in the Senate, he made himself an inglorious reputation by proclaiming a sentiment of the Declaration of Independence "a self-evident lie;" was unhorsed and disarmed in an encounter with Gen. CASS; and earned from the sarcastic pen of BENTON the fatal D. D. which sticks to his name as do the three Bs associated by VANBEUGH, with that of the famous Duchess of MARLBOROUGH. PETTIT'S present field of enterprise is Kansas, where he holds the President's Court and awaits the President's commission to confer upon him a life office, whenever the patient State, to whose citizens he is the fountain of justice, shall find favor in the eyes of her sisters. Meantime he is relaxing himself in his old home, and putting his weighty foot into the politics of Hoosierdom. Mr. BRIGHT and he are now brethren, lonely and loving one another. PETTIT confesses the highest admiration of Mr. BRIGHT. The latter introduces his quotation from PETTIT'S letter, with a lively eulogy on the integrity of its author. At this juncture the newspapers have stumbled on an unfortunate letter from PETTIT, written to Gov. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, when the writer was anxious to be returned to the Senate, and Mr. BRIGHT was anxious he shouldn't—denouncing BRIGHT as a trickster, succeeding only by cunning, and actuated only by hatred of everything better and nobler than himself. PETTIT denies the authenticity of the letter; the manuscript is offered to his inspection, and its genuineness left to his own decision. Other revelations touching the history of both BRIGHT and FITCH are promised; and so powerful is the resentments they have aroused, that no scruples of delicacy will restrain the production of any evidence that can damage them. All these men have, on the other hand, the means of retaliation, and are ready for any extremity. In 1843 the conjunction of the Democratic Party and certain influential persons of the Methodist Church, carried the State for JAMES WHITCOMB and made him Governor, since when that party has had its will of the State, and its leaders have enjoyed a harvest of fat offices; and as most of them are marsupial animals, the making of many a "good thing" out of the State has been the result. The whirligig of time has transposed these gentlemen. They are now the agents of retributive justice in exposing one another's infamy and inflicting a mutual punishment. It is a good work and deserves encouragement.

The meeting tendered to the Douglas wing what was facetiously called an olive branch. The fruit, however, was invested with such bitterness of insolence and abuse as must insure its rejection. This of design. No formal answer is yet made to the offer of a joint electoral ticket, instructed to vote for the available candidate, but it is sure to be scouted with a pious affectation of horror. The persons on the State ticket would, doubtless, be very thankful for any accommodation that would secure them the united vote of the Party; but the Democratic Party has grown Methuselah with its victory and healthy growth. It has hardened from the gristle into the vigor of youthful bone and muscle.

WABASH.

Where Gen. John A. Dix Stands.

THE REASONS WHY HE SUPPORTS BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

The annexed letter was addressed by Hon. JOHN A. DIX to a Committee for a meeting of the National Democracy of Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties:

NEW-YORK, Friday, August 3, 1860.

GEO. S. NODINE, Esq., Chairman Committee of Arrangements:

SIR: I have received your favor of the 1st instant, inviting me to attend a meeting of the National Democracy of Kings, Queens and Suffolk Counties, at East New-York, to-morrow. It would give me the greatest pleasure to accept your invitation, if it was in my power. But it is impossible; and I, therefore, ask permission to present to the meeting in the only way I can, a few suggestions arising out of the unfortunate division in the Democratic ranks—a division threatening the most disastrous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the country.

From the moment the Baltimore Convention adjourned I resolved to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, if there should be an electoral ticket in this State for them. The reasons which led me to this conclusion are briefly these:

1. The nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS was, in my opinion, forced upon the Democracy of the country in violation of all these feelings of conciliation and mutual good-will, to which we are indebted for our past political successes.

2. It was not in conformity with the established usages of the Democratic Party, nor with the resolution of the Convention by which it was made.

3. It was contested by the exclusion of delegates who were fairly entitled to their seats.

Under these aspects I regard it not only as an unjust and tyrannical exertion of the power of numbers, but as an example of irregularity and disregard of the interests of the Democracy of the country, which I cannot sanction by my vote.

Besides, I do not concur in the views of Mr. DOUGLAS on the rights of the people of the Territories. His doctrine of non-intervention is partial—it is non-intervention by Congress only. The question which has vexed the country so long and so painfully, cannot, as I believe, be settled on so narrow a basis. Non-intervention, to be what the word imports, must be absolute. It must be non-intervention by the Territorial Legislatures as well as by Congress. The Territories must, while the territorial condition exists, be common ground, where the people of all the States can meet and enjoy unmolested the rights of property which they enjoyed at home. I do not believe the question can ever be amicably adjusted on any other basis. The territorial condition, with the active enterprise of the country, is very brief, and the moment it terminates, the inhabitants of the Territory are free to regulate by the constitution they frame for their own government, all their domestic concerns as the majority shall deem just and conducive to their common good. Mr. DOUGLAS and his political friends stand on a sectional platform—one on which the people of the Union can never harmonize, and which leaves the most dangerous question ever agitated in this country open to continued dissension.

There are crises in the affairs of parties as well as communities which cast upon individuals the alternative of giving their sanction, express or implied, to what they believe to be wrong, or of throwing off their allegiance to forms of organization which have in their judgment been perverted to improper uses, and planting themselves firmly on the ground of right. Such a crisis has, in the progress of events, come upon us. The Democracy of Kings, Queens and Suffolk will to-morrow assemble to meet it. I know I may say for them as well as for myself, that we do not hesitate for an instant to assume an attitude demanded by the permanent welfare of the Democratic Party and the harmony of the Union. We must look beyond the present canvass to the time when the Democracy of the country shall come together under better auspices, and shall cast about—not in the heat of passion or with the obliquity of self-interest—but in calmness, and possibly under the chastisement of defeat, for some common ground, on which they can unite and give battle to their adversaries with the assurance of success only to be derived from harmony and concert of action. When this time shall come does any Democrat believe that the Douglas platform will afford such a basis of union? No. Let us then put ourselves now on ground which can be sustained hereafter. Let us perfect our organization. We are strong—strong with the considerate, the reflecting, with those who look beyond the fleeting interests of the hour to the permanent welfare of the country and the Democracy—strong, I may say, with multitudes who are sacrificing to organization the better convictions of their hearts.

I cannot close this letter without urging on the National Democracy of the sterling counties of Long Island such conciliatory action as may enable the Democracy of the State to unite on a single electoral ticket, if it can be honorably done. Let us assert our principles firmly, but without exasperating those of our Democratic friends who differ with us. The election of LINCOLN would be fraught with disaster to the country—not merely as a triumph of sectionalism, but in its influence on the administration of the Government in all its departments. It would be pregnant with results equally disastrous to the State and to this City, the emporium of the Union. We have been literally ground down to the earth by the mismanagement of the party which now seeks to carry into the General Government the principles and practices which have dishonored and abased us. Our policy, therefore, should be to unite against it. I believe that nine-tenths of the Democracy of the State are for union, and that, if by our division the election of LINCOLN is secured, they will hold to a rigid account those who, by discountenancing conciliation, shall throw the government of the State and the Union into the hands of the bitterest enemies the Democracy has known from the foundation of the Government.

I do not anticipate such a result. I look to the two State Conventions about to assemble for prudence, moderation, and disinterestedness, and to use the language of WASHINGTON) for that spirit of compromise (not of principles, but of interests) in which the Union was formed, and without which neither social nor party organizations can be maintained for any length of time. Let such a spirit guide us and counsel our action, and we may look with confidence for victory in the approaching contest.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Political Miscellany.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING IN INDIANA.—Of the prospects in Indiana, the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"Conversions from the Democracy to Republicanism are reported with a frequency well calculated to alarm the most confident Douglasite, and the reports emanate from sources, and relate to parties about whom no manufactured story could live a day. In Indianapolis, since the Breckinridge Convention, CHARLES COTTON, the most prominent German Democrat in the city, and one of the marshals at the Douglas Convention of the 18th, has declared his intention to support LINCOLN. Following in his wake, and influenced by the same reasons, (the impossibility of electing DOUGLAS, and their preference for LINCOLN next,) twelve other active German Democrats have marched into the Republican camp. In the Fourth District, many recruits, mainly from the German Democracy, are reported—no less than fifty in one township of Ripley County, being of the number. Though heretofore esteemed nearly hopeless, the most sagacious Republicans begin to feel that the Fourth District will be redeemed this Fall. In Wabash County, the *Plaindealer*, the leading Douglas paper of the Eleventh District, has hauled down the Douglas flag, and run up that of LINCOLN, assigning as a reason that, with the Wickliffe resolutions as his platform, DOUGLAS is only a Northern man with Southern principles; while BRECKINRIDGE is a Southern man with Southern principles; BELL is a Southern man with no principles; and LINCOLN is a Northern man with the nearest approach to national principles of all of them. A very satisfactory reason. Nearly all the candidates—State, Congressional and county—are now busily engaged in the canvass. Every local paper is full of reports of 'enthusiastic rallies' that have been, or of appointments for those to be. Though by no means up to the mark of 1856, yet the enthusiasm is visibly and rapidly rising. Big meetings are becoming common, and crowds of 5,000 and 10,000 have been addressed by leading speakers at least ten times in the last two weeks. Up in the Ninth District COLFAX is having a perfect ovation at every appointment. At the township meetings he is holding in the 'outermost parts' of Miami and Cass show crowds of 1,000 and more."

THE DEMOCRATS IN MICHIGAN STAMPEDING.—The Detroit *Tribune* announces that the ranks of the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN in that State are receiving constant accessions from those of the Democrats. In the Fourth Ward of Detroit fifteen German Democrats have joined a Republican Club. Thirty-six Democrats in Cheboygan County have lately declared for Mr. LINCOLN. Among the individual accessions may be named Mr. J. A. Martin, a prominent politician of Jackson County, Mr. J. V. Briggs, a leading lawyer in St. Johns, Clinton County, Horace Eldred, an influential Democrat of Galesburg, Kalamazoo County, W. W. Lanman, of St. Joseph, former President of a Democratic Club at Three Rivers, Mr. T. B. Baker, a Democrat of Lewanee County, of twenty-five years' standing, Mr. L. Fulkerson, recently a Postmaster in that County, and a host of others.

AMHERST COLLEGE SOUND.—The political census of Amherst College is as follows: Republicans—Seniors, 42; juniors, 44; sophomores, 47; freshmen, 49. Democrats, both branches—Seniors, 2; juniors, 4; sophomores, 7; freshmen, 10. Bell-Everetts—Seniors, 3; juniors, 1; sophomores, 2. On the fence, all classes, 4.

PERTINENT.—It is said that the candidates on the Breckinridge ticket in the South are obliged to answer the following question: "Are you for resisting, by force, the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, should he be elected President?"

HIS REWARD.—It is stated that Hon. W. DUER, who has recently pronounced for Mr. DOUGLAS, is to be the candidate for Congress of that section of the Democracy in the Twenty-second District.

EVERETT RANGERS.—In imitation of the "Wide-Awakes," the Democrats have organized "Little Giant" Clubs; and now the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* proposes the formation of "Everett Rangers." It is enthusiastic over its own originality in inventing the title, for it thinks it "suggestive of everything that is noble in patriotism, brilliant in intellect, classic in letters, great in statesmanship, and faithful and true in friendship and devotion to the Constitution and the Union, in all their integrity, and unity, and grandeur and benefits."

WOULD VOTE FOR LINCOLN UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Washington *Star* having stated that Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON had expressed himself as willing to vote for Mr. LINCOLN in preference to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, if obliged to choose between the two, the gentleman in question publishes the following card in the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*:

QUINCY, Ill., July 30, 1860.

CAPT. BROOKS: I learn that the Washington City *Star*, a newspaper published at the Federal capital, charges that I have said that I prefer the election of LINCOLN to that of BRECKINRIDGE. I have not been able to see the paper, and cannot therefore give the paragraph.

I intend to vote for S. A. DOUGLAS for President, the regular Democratic nominee; I am opposed to both LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE, and no issue can arise where I shall have to choose between them. I am opposed to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE because he is in favor of the Federal Government intervening to protect Slavery in the Territories. I am opposed to Mr. LINCOLN because he is in favor of the Federal Government intervening to abolish Slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, and I believe in the States. I am in favor of the people in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the organized Territories, controlling and managing, protecting and prohibiting, Slavery for themselves, subject to no limitation but such, if any, as the Constitution of the United States may impose. Both LINCOLN and BRECKINRIDGE advocate measures hostile to those I favor, and as between them I am indifferent. The advocates of BRECKINRIDGE prefer Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. DOUGLAS, and the friends of LINCOLN prefer Mr. BRECKINRIDGE to any other candidate except Mr. LINCOLN. I believe the election of either LINCOLN or BRECKINRIDGE would menace the peace, the quiet and the tranquility of the country; and entertaining these views it is my duty, by all means in my power to prevent the election of either.

I must do the *Star* the justice to say that it did all it could (which was not much) to elect Mr. LINCOLN in 1858 over Mr. DOUGLAS and the Democracy of Illinois, and is now doing all it can to elect Mr. LINCOLN over the National Democracy by aiding and urging the party to divide and support the seceding and bolting ticket of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. It is consistent, at least, and it is doing more for the election of LINCOLN, than by openly supporting him. Mr. LINCOLN and his friends so regard it, and will, if he is elected, reward him accordingly.

We shall, however, defeat the foul alliance, and expose the plottings of the conspirators to plunder and destroy the Government, to public indignation. The verdict of the people in November will rescue the Government from the hands of fanatics and disunionists, from corruption and fraud, from sectionalism North and sectionalism South. I am, very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON.

A PIECE OF SECRET POLITICAL HISTORY.—Mr. GEORGE D. PRENTICE furnishes an interesting item of political history in the Louisville *Journal*. He says:—"Some time in November, 1848, it having been ascertained that Gen. TAYLOR was elected to the Presidency, his friend and relative, Capt. ALLISON, wrote to us from Louisiana, stating that he thought it desirable that the opinions of the soundest and best-informed politicians of the country in regard to the making up of the Cabinet should be known to Gen. TAYLOR, and asking who, in our judgment, would best fill the several Cabinet offices. We thought that this might be intended as an indirect and delicate mode of obtaining the views of Mr. CLAY upon the subject, and we accordingly addressed a letter to Mr. CLAY, informing him of Capt. ALLISON'S application, and asking him, in consideration of his deep regard for the welfare of the country, to say what selections he, if President, would make for his Cabinet. He replied that, to do justice to his opinions, he would have to say more than he had time to say in a letter, but that he should be in Louisville within a few days and would then take pleasure in talking with us freely and fully upon the subject. When Mr. CLAY arrived here, we called on him at his room in the Galt House, and he at once excused himself to another gentleman then present, stating that he wished to talk with us upon a matter of importance. During the interview Mr. CLAY evidently expressed himself without the slightest reserve. He said that HORACE BINNEY, of Philadelphia, would be his choice for the Secretaryship of State if not too old, but that, if Mr. B. was too old, the best man would probably be Mr. CLAYTON, of Delaware. In regard to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, he said that GEORGE EVANS had the best financial head in the nation, but that there were personal objections to him, and another was mentioned for the place. We do not at this time remember all the details of the views expressed by the great statesman, but we distinctly remember that he named Gov. MOREHEAD, of North Carolina, and JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, as among the men who would make first-rate Cabinet officers.

Nobody ever heard HENRY CLAY speak of JOHN BELL except in terms of high respect and regard.

A PECULIAR CHALLENGE.—Hon. H. CLAY DEAN, one of the Electors at large on the Douglas ticket in Missouri, has addressed the annexed characteristic challenge to Hon. FITZ HENRY WARREN, a Republican elector:

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

Hon. Fitz Henry Warren, Elector, etc.

MY DEAR SIR: I here inclose a list of appointments which I propose to fill during the present and coming months.

I can conceive of no higher source of pleasure than would be afforded me by your presence and participation in the discussion at the places indicated in the list, when and where I will divide the time with you upon such terms as are usual in such debates. Though some of our Republican journals are facetiously affected by the appearance of my ordinary wearing apparel, my relations with yourself having been of the very kindest character, and my personal regard unstituted by our difference in political opinions, I should expect no unpleasant reflections from yourself on that account. But for the relief of those sensitive gentlemen who have been represented through the Press as having been scandalized by my personal appearance, in case you should accept this invitation, I shall avail myself of the kind offer of some Democratic friends, generously made to me, of a new and becoming suit of clothes for the campaign, and shall at the same time duly furnish myself with a clean shirt, properly prepared by Democratic ladies, at each appointment; and shall guarantee to you a separate bed on each night during our travel.

Should it, however, be inconvenient for you to meet me at the places named in this list, I extend the same invitation to your illustrious neighbor, Hon. JAMES W. GRIMES, United States Senator. Taking it for granted that in case his honor should accept the kind summons, that his personal habits would relieve me of the necessity of a replenishment of my humble wardrobe, and *our cordial personal relations* will justify the expectation that the Senator and myself can, with exceeding felicity and comfort, occupy the *same bed*.

I am yours, very truly,

H. CLAY DEAN.

AN ADDITION TO THE AVALANCHE.—The Memphis *Avalanche* announces that Mr. M. W. CLUSKEY, late of Washington, and author of the *Political Text Book*, has become associate editor and part proprietor of that paper.

ANOTHER ACCESSION.—Hon. EDWARD ARCHIBALD, of Monroe County, Ohio, formerly a Democratic State Senator, and a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Ohio, has taken his stand for Mr. LINCOLN.

A FORMIDABLE SHEET.—At Eaton, Ohio, a Breckinridge organ has just sprung into being. It bears the following formidable title: *National & Pluribus Unum Democrat*. It's motto is highly original—"Principles, not Men," and in size it is said to rival a baby's bib.

HON. HOWELL COBB ON THE STUMP.—The papers in Atlanta, GA., are behind the times. Hon. HOWELL COBB spoke there, according to appointment on the evening of the 7th, and the most extended notice of his speech is given in the *Locomotive*, which says: "We were present on last night at a very full meeting of the Democracy of Fulton. The assembly was addressed by Hon. HOWELL COBB, in an eloquent and argumentative speech of about two hours in length. He discussed the most important issues of the day—explained the position of the candidates he was supporting for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, also the position of opposing candidates. He explained to the people the dark future that's before them if DOUGLAS or LINCOLN is elected to the Presidency and bade them drive back the storm, and come up and vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, the only true candidates to the South and to the Constitution."

MR. WADSWORTH'S LETTER.—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club in Buffalo, on Tuesday evening last:

Resolved, That the public refusal by Hon. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, (as explained in his letter,) of the use of his name as candidate for the office of Governor, meets with our heartiest approval.

Resolved, The true interest of the Republican Party will be best promoted by the renomination of Gov. MORGAN; and that the people desire other gentlemen whose names are before the public in this connection, to follow Mr. WADSWORTH'S example, and thereby leave our Governor without a competitor before the Convention for the honor he so justly deserves, and that the people are desirous of bestowing on him a unanimous nomination.

THE ELECTION IN ST. LOUIS.—There is a probability that Hon. F. P. BLAIR may yet be returned from his District for the short as well as the long Congressional term. A dispatch from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

BARRETT'S majority for the vacancy is less than 200. There were 307 votes cast, which read as follows: For Congress, FRANCIS P. BLAIR. These were thrown out because they failed to state whether they were intended for the long or short term, or both. As each ballot is numbered and every voter's name registered with the number corresponding to his ballot, it has been proposed to call these 307 votes up before the Court and ascertain how they intended to vote. Good legal authority says that this can be done and these votes thrown out. If so, Mr. BLAIR his seat in the 36th Congress, and give additional impetus to our already brilliant victory. We have lost only one officer on the county ticket, viz.: THOS. G. NELSON, for Recorder, who is probably defeated. The entire Republican Legislative ticket is elected. ORR'S majority in this county will be nearly 6,000.

THAT CIRCULAR.—A few days ago we extracted from the Charleston *Mercury* a circular, which had been received by it, purporting to come from Tammany Hall. Regarding this document, the *Leader* says: "A bogus address, purporting to emanate from the Tammany Hall General Committee, has been put in circulation through the Southern papers. It is signed 'R. Develin,' there being no person of that name in the Committee; and its substance is a mass of trash, bad grammar and political heresies, clearly designed to injure Tammany Hall in the estimation of our Southern fellow-citizens. All these weak devices of the enemy are very puerile, and refuse no credit on the Mozart-ingenuity employed in getting them up. To make any one believe such documents genuine, they should at least be written with the vigor and correctness characteristic of the Wigwam; but we suppose that as all the fools are not yet dead, this most ridiculous 'R. Develin' canard may somewhere find believers. Does the Charleston *Mercury* wish to be ranked among the born idots of the world, or is it simply knavish in pretending to regard as authentic this most absurd hoax?"

SPEECH BY HON. JACOB COLLAMER.—Senator COLLAMER of Vermont made an address to his political friends in Brattleboro on Wednesday. He said that our entire national domain embraces three millions of square miles, and of these three millions, one million is worthless for occupation either by slaves or freemen. Of the remaining two millions, the Slave States occupy nearly one-half, while the population of the Free States is more than double that of the Slave States. On any fair distribution of the public domain, the North ought to have a proportion equal to her population, or twice as much as the South; but Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and his adherents claim *more per capita* for the South than they allow to the North. Mr. BELL, the other slave candidate, represents nothing in particular, but anything and everything in general. He is like the Irishman who was desirous of pleading neither "guilty" nor "not guilty," but wished to let the whole subject drop. Like the clerk who refused to work because his oath required him only to support the Constitution, Mr. BELL was going to do nothing but support the Constitution. He is offered as the representative of "compromise," which is against the spirit of the times and the emergency of the case. He is the representative of "masterly inactivity," when our position, domestic and foreign, requires us to be up and doing. Mr. DOUGLAS' history and present position were then ably reviewed, and the manner sketched in which the Democrats hoped to be able to elevate Gen. LANE to the Presidency. LINCOLN and HAMLIN. Senator COLLAMER considered to be honest men and above all party intrigue. The platform upon which they stood was explicit, and embodied principles which WASHINGTON would have indorsed.

PROSPECTS OF DOUGLAS IN ARKANSAS.—The Memphis *Enquirer*, which supports the Bell and Everett ticket, prophesies that those who think Mr. DOUGLAS dead in Arkansas, will find themselves greatly mistaken when the election is over. From recent indications, it seems not improbable that, although confessedly weaker than BRECKINRIDGE, he will make a very respectable division with him of what is left of the Democracy. Besides several other demonstrations in various parts of the State, there has lately appeared in the *True Democrat* a call signed by *sixty Democrats*, headed by Hon. ALBERT RUST, for a Douglas ratification meeting at Little Rock, on the 11th instant, to appoint delegates to meet similar delegates from every other county, in a State Convention on the 18th instant, to nominate a full ticket of Douglas electors, pledged to go through the canvass, without compromise. The Breckinridge men are meeting these demonstrations in a similar spirit.

DEMONSTRATION AT COLUMBUS ON ACCOUNT OF FRANK BLAIR'S RE-ELECTION.—The Wide-Awakes of Columbus, Ohio, had a torchlight procession on the evening of the 7th, in honor of the reelection of FRANK BLAIR to Congress. Gov. DENNISON made them a speech, in which he rapidly sketched Mr. BLAIR'S career and congratulated his hearers on the victory which he had achieved. Ex-Gov. CHASE also addressed the multitude. He said:

"Mr. BLAIR is no new convert to Republican principles. He avowed the Freesoil faith which he now professes in 1848, soon after he returned from the Mexican war, in which he served as a private soldier under KEARNEY and DONIPHAN; and he has always, under all circumstances, remained faithful to it. It is true he did not separate himself from the so-called Democratic Party till since 1856; for he thought it his duty to remain in it, and sustain Col. BENTON in his contest with the propagandists of Slavery. But it is within my knowledge that, in that year, 1856, after his first election to Congress, so deep was his interest in the success of the Republican cause, that he proposed to resign his seat and devote his energies to the promotion and support of a Fremont Electoral ticket in Missouri; and he only yielded this purpose in compliance with the dissuasions and remonstrances of his Republican friends. * * * But, my friends, we should especially rejoice in the election of Mr. BLAIR for another reason. He is the first Republican Representative in Congress from a Slave State. He has bravely met and conquered the bitter prejudices which pro-slavery demagogues have made it their business to excite throughout the South against Republicanism and Republican principles and measures. His election, we may hope, is but the auspicious beginning of a new era in the South, and indicates the restoration of the freedom-giving-policy of her noblest sons in the earliest days of the Republic, instead of the established slavery propagandism of more contracted spirits in these latter times. We cannot easily overestimate the services which such men as BLAIR and BROWN in Missouri; CLAY in Kentucky, CALDWELL in Virginia, and their noble associates in their respective States, have rendered and are rendering to the cause of Freedom and Progress. Would that I could add to this roll of noble names that of the generous and accomplished DAVIS of Maryland, as an avowed coworker and associate in the work of bringing back the South to the faith and the policy of the Fathers of the Republic."

DEMONSTATION AT BALLSTON.—Hon. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, of Troy, addressed the Wide-Awakes of Ballston and Saratoga for two hours on Thursday evening. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TEXAS.—The Texas papers bring accounts of demonstrations in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE in different parts of the State. At Clinton, De Witt County, on the 19th ult., there was a barbecue at which addresses were made by Hon. W. K. SCURRY and Capt. J. F. LYNCH. On the 18th there was a mass meeting of citizens of Montgomery County. Judge J. F. CROSSLEY, of El Paso, a delegate to the Charleston Convention, spoke at San Antonio on the 28th, and resolutions approving of the withdrawal of the Texas delegates from that body were adopted. Hon. J. H. REAGAN has written a letter which appears in some of the Texas papers, expressing himself as confident that the State will go for BRECKINRIDGE, and that he will ultimately be elected President, though he may not secure a majority of electoral votes.

MISSISSIPPI DOUGLAS STATE CONVENTION.—The counties of NOXUBEE, De Soto, Tishomingo, Monroe, Lauderdale, Lafayette, Clark, Wayne, Pontotock, Lowndes, Marshall and Kemper were represented in this body, which met at Holly Springs, La., last Monday. Capt. W. DELAY, of Lafayette county, was the temporary Chairman, and R. W. PHIPPS Secretary. The Committee on Organization reported Gen. J. R. R. TAYLOR, of Marshall, as permanent President, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A series of resolutions were adopted incorporating the nominations of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and nominating an electoral ticket for North Mississippi, postponing the remaining nominations till the meeting of the adjourned Convention, which is to be held at Grenada on the 15th inst. The following gentlemen compose the ticket as far as it is filled: For the State at large, Hon. SAMUEL MATTHEWS, of De Soto; First District, DANIEL B. WRIGHT, of Tippah; Second District, Col. R. W. FLOURNOY, of Pontotoc; Third District, E. DEMUMES, of Kemper. The Convention adjourned to meet at Grenada on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION PARTY.—This body has issued its manifesto. It sketches the history of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, claims that neither DOUGLAS nor BRECKINRIDGE has any chance of election, that the Republican Party is sectional, and is viewed at the South with uncompromising hostility. "We do not say," remarks the address, "that the election of Mr. LINCOLN would be fatal to the Union. We are no disunionists, and no disunionist has a right to be a member of the Constitutional Union Party. Under any possible combination of circumstances, we cannot conceive of a dissolution of the Union as anything but the greatest of calamities. Come what will, we shall stand by the Union as the most precious jewels of our sons. But knowing the proud and sensitive spirit of the Southern people, we do say that the election of Mr. LINCOLN would expose the Union to a peril to which no true patriot should wish to see it exposed. And, further, we do say that the attempt to govern the country upon the distinctive and peculiar principles of the Republican Party would be fatal to the Union. In other words, the attempt on the part of the National Government, by positive law, to exclude Slavery from such portion of the national domain as would become slave territory, but for such exclusion, would, in our opinion, break up the Union. And the converse of the proposition is equally true; any attempt on the part of the National Government to force Slavery by positive law into such portions of the national domain as would become free territory but for such intervention, would also break up the Union." Mr. LINCOLN, it is claimed, has done nothing which entitles him to a reputation for executive ability.

THE CANVASS IN GEORGIA.—Ex-Gov. JOHNSON was serenaded in Augusta a few evenings since. On Thursday he spoke at Warrenton. The Douglas State Convention is to meet at Milledgeville on Aug. 14.

FLUSHING REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The Republicans of Flushing, L. I., hold their grand ratification mass meeting this (Monday) evening, in that place. Ex-Gov. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, late the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. L. C. CARTER, Gen. NYE, and GEORGE W. CURTIS are advertised to speak. A numerous and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of LINCOLN and HAMLIN is expected. The Flushing boats leave Fulton Market-slip at 5:45 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Phenomena of the Late Eclipse.

Mr. LEOPOLD MARCH, writing from Santandar, July 18, to the London *News*, gives the following highly interesting account of certain phenomena observed during the late total eclipse:

"From an early hour of the morning of the 18th, several British *savans*, whom the enlightened liberality of the English Government had sent to Santandar in the magnificent Himalaya, might have been seen preparing their instruments for the approaching phenomenon in the garden of a much-esteemed countryman; but the cloudy sky was reflected on their brows—they feared a disappointment. The weather for some days previously had been gloomy; and not only they, but the ignorant curious watched the sun with anxiety as one moment he struggled forth in splendor from a rent in the driving vapors, and then succumbed before their obstinate advance. The first contact took place at 1h. 49m. 26s. (Greenwich mean time.) A dark perpendicular riband appeared in the western corner of the sun; it was the moon, which, more mysterious than ever, slowly advanced, dark and melancholy, as if reluctant to deprive nature of light. The progress of the eclipse was not viewed without interruption, owing to the masses of clouds which chased each other across the sky; and just before the totality the phenomenon vanished behind them, to the intense disappointment of those who watched its phases.

The totality began at 2h. 58m. 24s., and lasted until 3h. 1m. 44s. At 3h., most of the thermometers laid upon the grass had fallen from 71° 1' to 64° 5', and there was a perceptible chill in the air, increased, perhaps, by the wind having veered almost due north at 2h. 9m. During the totality the following phenomena were also observed: At the moment in which darkness began to descend rapidly, consternation seemed to seize Nature—pigeons flew about in clusters, confused and scared—poultry sought their roosts—my dog whined at my feet—small birds fluttered and twittered excitedly, as if a hawk was in view—a cow moaned loudly, and the dew gathered like sweat on the flowers as they drooped and closed their petals. But the most impressive moment was yet to come—as darkness descended, and the winds and the deep grew hushed, man and beast were struck dumb with awe. Such might well seem the last day—as indeed it did to many—but the prophets of science had foretold the event, and deprived it of the terror of a surprise. Nevertheless, during those minister, ghastly, and absorbing three minutes, enlightened spirits prostrated themselves before the power of God, and the sceptic whom the radiance of the sun could not convince, now the regularity of the seasons convert, was forced at that supreme moment to own the influence of the First Great Cause.

During the totality the bits of blue sky in the northwest and eastern horizons assumed the same appearance as they do at dawn on a cloudy morning, with the exception that the former was the brighter. The flowers closed as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Tiger Iris	2	10	0
Everlasting	2	15	4
Blue saffron	2	20	0
Hibiscus Africanus	2	30	0

The youngest flowers felt the influence of the eclipse soonest, the old ones, the everlastings especially, yielding slowly and stubbornly.

Owing to the cloudy state of the weather, only Venus and two other stars were seen for a moment.

Of three thermometers laid on pieces of copper, blende, and calamine ore, the former preserved the highest temperature.

The return of light was hailed with a murmur of satisfaction by the spectators—a Jew, including the *savans*, excepted—the cocks crowed in the neighboring farm-yards, and nature all at once became cheerful and resonant. During the totality bats were seen flying about. At 4h. 30m. the heat of the sun's rays was intense, as if they had passed back to earth with redoubled ardor.

An astronomer, (Mr. GEO. PAGET,) whose attention was chiefly directed to the disk of the sun during its eclipse, writes as follows to the London *Times* from Terragona, in Spain:

"The instant the sun was shut out a most beautiful bright white corona appeared round the moon's circumference, which resembled an orb of jet black, and almost immediately rose-colored excrescences seemed to shoot out like small pyramids of fire from the rim of the sun. These were not constant, but seemed to keep changing; but this, probably, was the effect of the moon's disk passing over them. Two on the sun's vertex were visible all the time, but one on the eastern limb soon disappeared, and was succeeded by one on the northwest limb of the sun, the most conspicuous of them all. The color of the sky was a very deep blue, but not black, as it was clearly relieved against the moon's disk; and at least three or four stars were visible to the naked eye—Jupiter and Venus, the two nearest to the sun, shining almost as brightly as on a Summer night. Our position was very near the central line, and we could distinctly mark this heavy black pall as it passed over us from the northwest to the southeast; but its course was very rapid, and it seemed to sweep past us like the legendary chase of the Wild Huntsman. For three minutes it certainly was very dark,—much too dark to read, though I could just distinguish the figures on my watch; but the moment the least limb of the sun reappeared it was astonishing how instantly the light returned, and I can now well understand how comparatively small is the diminution of light during a partial eclipse, even when the sun is almost completely hidden. It was altogether a most wonderful sight, and well worth the labor of the ascent, and even the very rough quarters I have been obliged to put up with during the last week. I understand, also, that M. LAVEARAN made a most satisfactory observation from the high ground above Tarragona, but I cannot help thinking that the contrast of the intensity of the light, and other phenomena, must have been more striking from such a height as the summit of Moncayo."

We read in the London *Star*:

An Adopted American in London is Aggrieved.

We have received the following letter or "card" from a New-Yorker, now residing in London, which explains itself:

No. 9 Sullivan Row, Cambridge Road, Mile End, London, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of the 27th ult., and of which the following is a copy:

DEFRAUDING A CIGAR DEALER.

A man known as Abram Parish was committed by Justice Welsh, for an examination on a charge of forgery, the complaint having been lodged by Mr. Wm. Campbell, of Sing Sing, Westchester County, who alleged that in January last the accused obtained from him a quantity of cigars, valued at $756 49, giving as payment therefor a note of hand, purporting to have been made by H. Van Allen & Co., merchants at Logansport, Indiana, whose agent he professed to be. The document proves to have been forged. Wm. Wright, an alleged confederate of Parish in the transaction, is said to have fled to Europe.

There can be no doubt that I am the "William Wright" referred to, inasmuch as I am in the receipt of letters from friends who inform me I am the person impugned. I know nothing, and believe nothing, of any complicity in this matter; and as regards the note in question, I have no doubt of its genuineness. Mr. Campbell had ample opportunity before parting with his goods, of making every inquiry respecting Messrs. Van Allen & Co. I believed, and still believe, them to be highly respectable, and whatever untowardness may have arisen upon the note's maturing, I am not now in a position to explain. I remember, however, that during the progress of the note, Mr. Campbell once asked me whether I thought it would be paid, and thinking the question somewhat anti-commercial, I replied, "Of course, I believe it will be paid; but if not, you can take back my commission," (which was in cigars, and untouched.) "Besides," (I observed,) "the note bears my indorsement, foolishly given at your solicitation, and making me responsible upon a transaction where I only received a limited commission!" I certainly introduced Mr. Campbell to the buyer's agent, but fully ten days elapsed before completion of purchase, and, believing that as the seller was still satisfied, I shared his confidence, or (it may be) his credulity, to the extent of making myself liable, as already stated, by indorsing the note. In respect to my departure for Europe, it was in fulfillment of a long-contemplated visit to a friend, under whose roof I address this communication; but as I shall shortly return to the land of my adoption, I shall be glad to confront my accusers; and, in the meantime, as it was enough for the Roman of old, even among strangers, to pronounce the "*Romanus Sum*" to preserve his immunity, I much mistake the honor of American journalism if you do not afford an absent citizen the opportunity of rebutting a foul aspersion upon his character, by inserting this rejoinder in an early number of your journal. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
of No. 9 Sullivan-street, New-York.

PERSONAL.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, is improving his Summer vacation by lecturing and preaching in the West. His efforts do not meet universal approbation. One of the Milwaukee papers moderates its praise with the following criticism: "The gentleman has talents of no mean order, and what is very much to be regretted, knows it as well as anybody. What struck us as objectionable in his lecture was the frequent repetition of the stale newspaper jokes or 'gags,' which, though *apropos*, were in bad taste, and contrasted too strongly with the fine ideas which were original. He alluded in one place to the lazy Christian who pinned his devotions to the bed-post, and said to the Lord '*them's my sentiments;*' and in another place told the story of the inconstant teetotaler who broke the pledge in hot weather, after signing it repeatedly, and excused himself by saying that all signs failed in a dry season. It may be that these patent witticisms were thrown in as a mere incidental spice, and without any design to have the audience suppose that they were original; but there are always those who pick out these very bits of spice as evidences of 'smartness," and we were prepared to hear the things repeated afterwards as specimens of Mr. Bartlett's talents."

Judge Smith, newly-appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah, has received instructions to travel forthwith for his post.

Mr. Sherman M. Booth, who lately escaped from the Milwaukee Custom-house, has been enjoying his newly acquired liberty in Waupun, Wisconsin. Strange to say, a State Prison Commissioner, Hans C. Heg, was Mr. Booth's host during his stay in the place. Learning this fact, Mr. J. H. Lewis, the United States Marshal, officially summoned Mr. Heg to deliver up his guest, who, he was informed, was secreted in the prison. To this note Mr. Heg responded as follows:

"Dear Sir: Your note of Aug. 2 is received, and in answer to it allow me to say that Mr. Booth is not secreted within the prison-walls. He is at present visiting with me, and at his own liberty to go wherever he pleases. As to rendering you any assistance to aid you in his arrest, allow me politely to say that my force is at present employed in a more profitable and honorable way."

Not long after this note left Waupun, Mr. Booth was traveling toward Ripon.

Signor Alberti Mario, husband of Madame Jesse White Mario, has been appointed head of the National College of Palermo by Garibaldi.

Mr. Booth not yet out of Trouble.

The rescued Booth has not yet escaped beyond the reach of the law. At Ripon, Wis., he addressed a crowded meeting on Saturday evening. He showed his pistol now and then, and called it his "little *habeas corpus*." While he was pitching into the Marshals pretty strong, and into one who had offered to arrest him for $1,000 with special vehemence, Frank McCarty, of Fond du Lac, stepped from the crowd on the side of the platform, and saying, "Mr. Booth, I have a writ for you," grasped his coat collar. The *melée* which followed, and subsequent proceedings, are thus related in a letter from Ripon, Aug. 5, in the Madison *Journal*: "Booth dashed his hand in his pocket for his '*habeas corpus*,' but before he could get it out a dozen men had jumped between them, and Frank was twenty feet off before he knew what touched him. A cry of 'Put him out,' 'Kill him,' arose from all parts of the house, and what with the shrieks of the women and the shouts of the men, and the upsetting of benches, and the rush of everybody to the centre, we had a perfect Pandemonium for a few minutes. Frank looked down the barrels of a number of revolvers in a marvelous short time. A stalwart person strode through the thick of the fight and hustled poor Frank to the door, and thence to the street, some thirty feet. It was some time before matters got quiet inside; but when order was restored, the people organized a "League of Freedom" to protect Booth from the Marshals. A committee of safety was appointed and then the whole crowd escorted Booth to Prof. Daniel's house. They then selected a guard—armed them, and agreed to meet the next day, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M., and then dispersed. To-day a fresh arrival of Marshals added to the excitement. Booth was escorted to the meeting to-day by some twenty men, armed with rifles and an uncounted crowd. He made a speech, repeating the story of his persecutions. Resolutions pledging protection to him, and not very complimentary to the Marshals, was passed. The City Hall was offered them, and they accepted it as their head-quarters, and the people, in immense procession, adjourned thither. Sentinels and guards were distributed around and within it, and it was placed in a state of siege. After some deliberation, a committee was sent over to the Marshals McCarty, Henry, Striker, and Garlick, advising them to leave town. The Marshals refused to receive any message unless it was in writing. A long discussion ensued between them. The committee finally reduced their proposition to writing, and the Marshals gave a written answer, the substance of which was, that they were here to arrest Booth, and that they would go away when they had completed their business. The committee came back and reported, whereupon the people organized a club of minute men. The precise object is known only to its members—whether to mob the Marshals or merely to protect Booth. These proceedings occupied until 10 o'clock this evening. Monday morning.—Booth has left town. Marshals ditto.

Cruel Treatment of Boys at the Westboro', Mass., Reform School.—We have before alluded to the charges which have been made against the managers of the State Reform School at Westboro', of inhuman and cruel treatment of the boys under their care, and to the fact that a Committee of the Executive Council had been appointed to investigate the truth of these charges. This Committee consisted of Lieut.-Gov. Trask, Hon. Jacob Sleeper and Hon. J. M. Churchill. They have investigated the matter, and yesterday submitted their report, which we publish in full below, and by which it will be seen that the charges are sustained—to this extent—that boys 17 or 18 years of age have been kept confined in dark, impure cells—"black holes" the Committee term them—from eight to sixteen weeks, a portion of the time with their hands manacled behind them and with no food but bread and water. There were three cases which came directly before the Committee, but in their investigation they found that others—the Superintendent admits to the number of twenty—had been similarly punished for terms ranging from one month downward. The Committee seem to imply that the number may have been larger than that, and there was some evidence to show that in some cases the punishment had been extended as long as sixteen weeks. The Committee blame the Superintendent, Wm. E. Starr, for this state of things, and also say that the Trustees are scarcely less culpable than their servants, and have been wanting in a proper discharge of important public trusts. They recommend an immediate and thorough reorganization of the government of the institution. The report was unanimously accepted. It is proper to remark that the Superintendent is chosen by the Trustees, who are appointed by the Governor and Council. The present Trustees are Parley Hammond, Simon Brown, Thomas A. Green, Josiah H. Temple, Henry W. Cushman, Judson S. Brown, Theodore Lyman.—*Boston Journal, August 9.*

Terrible Tornado in Wayne County.—About 4 o'clock on Tuesday, 7th inst., a most destructive hurricane swept through the towns of Walworth, Walden, and Sodus, in Wayne County, doing frightful damage to everything in its way. Houses were unroofed, barns demolished, trees torn up by the roots, completely devastating a large section of country. Its path was over two miles wide, and was in nearly a straight line from Walworth to about the centre of the town of Sodus, when it suddenly turned toward Lake Ontario, which it probably struck not far from Sodus Point. Our informant came from Sodus village yesterday, and tells us that the south part of that town presents the most frightful spectacle he ever witnessed. Extensive tracts of woodland were leveled with the ground, and large orchards completely uprooted. Scarcely a rod of fence is left standing throughout the whole district over which the whirlwind passed. In some cases fence-rails were carried more than thirty rods by the terrific force of the wind. Trees more than two feet in diameter were twisted into splinters. We have not yet heard of any lives being destroyed, but it will be a marvel if there be none. The trees are fallen in all directions, showing that it was a whirlwind, and not a gale. It was accompanied by a tremendous storm of rain and hail. We are not informed how far west it extended—certainly 15 or 20 miles.—*Syracuse Journal, Aug. 9.*

LAW REPORTS.

The West Washington Market Case Decided.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS—JUDGE INGRAHAM'S FORMAL DECISION.

Owing to the prevalence of the heated term, or to some other equally satisfactory cause, dullness has reigned supreme throughout the Departments during the past week, although the clerks have been tied to their desks, and gave replies in very languid terms to any inquiries as to business. A little variation from that monotony has, however, been caused by the decision of Judge Ingraham, pronounced on Saturday, settling the "West Washington Market Controversy," by deciding that the title to the property was vested in the City, and not in the State. Immediately upon the rendition of the decision, the Comptroller issued the following circular to all the tenants on the disputed territory, which will, of course, command respect and obedience. The back rents for two years, which have been paid into the hands of Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., special receiver, will probably also be paid into the City Treasury, and will prove quite an acceptable addition:

Comptroller's Office, Aug. 11, 1860.

The Supreme Court having ordered the possession of the West Washington Market property, in this City, (which property is bounded by West, Vesey and Dey streets, and the Hudson River,) to be restored to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, all persons in possession of, or occupying any portion of such property, are hereby required to pay rent or market fees for the same to the Collector of the City Revenue; and payment to any other person or persons will be unauthorized and illegal.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Agreeably to his recent decision, in the West Washington Market case, Judge Ingraham has settled the formal order as follows:

An order having heretofore been made by one of the Justices of this Court, on motion of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, and also on motion of the Comptroller of said City, acting pursuant to the fifth section of Act, chapter 489 of the Statutes of 1859, that the plaintiffs in the above entitled actions show cause, among other things, why the judgments in said actions should not be set aside, and vacated, and Greene C. Bronson, Counsel to the Corporation, and Gilbert Dean, also of Counsel for the Defendants, and William Curtis Noyes and John McKeon of Counsel for the Comptroller, having been heard in support of said motion, and John W. Edmonds and William M. Evarts, of Counsel for the plaintiffs, having been heard in opposition to said motion, and due deliberation being thereupon had, is now

Ordered and adjudged by the Court, that the judgments in each and all of said actions be, and the same are hereby vacated, set aside and annulled, and that the docket of each and all of said actions be canceled, vacated, and annulled.

And further, that the stipulation in the first above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1859, and also the stipulation in said action, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1859, and, except as hereinafter mentioned, all the proceedings in said action as against the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, subsequent to the order made therein on the 15th of February, 1859, discontinuing the action against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, be, and the same are hereby vacated, set aside, and annulled.

And it is hereby declared and adjudged, that the said stipulations were unauthorized, illegal and void, and, consequently, that the subsequent proceedings, including the trial, which were had under the first of said stipulations, were, and are, irregular, illegal and void, as against the Corporation of said City, for the reason that the said Corporation was not then a party to said action. But the order made by Mr. Justice Roosevelt, in the first above-entitled action, on the 11th day of July, 1859, shall stand and remain in full force and effect, and be carried into full execution; except that part of said order which directs a reference to pass the accounts of the receiver appointed in said action, which direction has already been carried into effect. The plaintiffs in said action are, however, at liberty, if they shall be so advised, to prosecute the appeal which they took from said order, provided they give notice of an intention to do so, within ten days after the service of this order.

It is further ordered and adjudged, that the plaintiffs, James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan, within twenty days after the service of this order, refund and pay over to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, all the moneys which said Taylor and Brennan, or either of them, or their attorneys, have received from Cyrus Curtiss, the receiver appointed in said first above-entitled action, including all such sums as were received directly from said Curtiss; and also, such sums as he had deposited in the United States Trust Company of New-York, and were subsequently received by said Taylor and Brennan, or one of them, or by their attorneys, from said Trust Company; which moneys so to be refunded and paid over, amount in the aggregate to the sum of $30,449 95.

It is further ordered and adjudged, that the writ of possession which was issued in the second of the above entitled actions, and by virtue of which writ the said James B. Taylor was put into the possession of the lands and premises in controversy, be, and the same is hereby set aside and vacated.

And further, that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, be forthwith restored to the full possession and enjoyment of the said land and premises, and every part thereof.

It is further ordered and adjudged, that it be referred to John T. Hoffman, Esq., as sole Referee, to take and state an account of all moneys received by said Taylor, his agents or servants, as or for the rents or profits, or occupation of the lands and premises in controversy, from the time that said James B. Taylor entered into possession thereof, on the 31st of December last, down to the time when possession shall be surrendered and restored to said Corporation; and also of the necessary expenses of collecting said rents and profits; and that said James B. Taylor deposit in the United States Trust Company of New-York, to the credit of the second above entitled action, the amount of said rents and profits, after deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of collecting the same, to abide the event of the said second above-entitled action; but in lieu of such deposit, said Taylor, within twenty days after confirmation of the report of said referee, may give a bond to said the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, with sufficient sureties to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, on notice to the Counsel to the Corporation, to refund and pay over such moneys in case the said plaintiffs in the said first action, or the said Taylor, in said second action, shall not recover judgment against the Corporation of the City of New-York, for the said lands and premises, and conditioned also to refund and pay over a proportionate amount of such moneys, if the said plaintiffs in the first action, or the said Taylor in the said second action, shall recover less of the premises in controversy than was recovered on the trial before Mr. Justice Potter, in September, 1859.

It is further ordered and adjudged, that the judgments and all the proceedings in the second and third above-entitled actions, subsequent to the order of reference therein, be vacated, set aside, and annulled; all the costs therein, subsequent to said order of reference, hereby fixed at the sum of $341 03, to be paid by defendants; which costs are hereby set off against so much of the moneys which said Taylor & Brennan are, by this order, required to refund and pay over to said Corporation, as moneys received from said Receiver or said Trust Company.

And further, that the defendants in said second and third above-entitled actions, be at liberty to apply to this Court to vacate and set aside said orders of reference, or for such other order in the premises, as they shall be advised to ask; and the plaintiffs in said second and third above-entitled actions, may, within twenty days after service of this order, amend their complaint therein, as they shall be advised.

It is further ordered and adjudged, that the several matters aforesaid be faithfully observed and performed by the respective parties, who are directed to observe and perform the same, and that either party be at liberty to apply to this Court, on notice, for such other and further order in the premises as may be necessary and proper.

Mortgage on the New Reservoir Lands.

THE MORTGAGEE OUSTED.

Miriam Sherwood vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was an action to recover the amount of a certain mortgage on two lots now appropriated as a portion of the site for the new reservoir. The plaintiff, who was mortgagee, had no notice of the proceedings, except by publication, by which the lots were taken into possession by the City. The Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the lands, awarded the value of the two lots to the owner of the fee, without satisfying the mortgage—of the existence of which they were not aware. The owner of the fee obtained the entire award on the coming in of the report of the Commissioners, and the mortgagee being left unprovided for, brought this action against the City to recover the value of her interest in the lots, for which her recorded mortgage vouched. The action was brought to the Superior Court before Justice Woodruff, sitting at Special Term.

After a full hearing of the case, the Court rendered the following opinion:

Woodruff, J.—The facts proved in this case show, in my opinion, that the defendant, or rather that the Croton Aqueduct Board, have complied in all things with the requirements of the "act to facilitate the acquisition of lands for a new reservoir in the City of New-York," and that the proceedings of the Commissioners also conformed to that act. If so, then the defendants acquired the title to the lands in question, and were only liable to pay to the persons who by the report of the Commissioners, duly confirmed, were found entitled to the sums awarded for the lands.

This is so, unless the act itself is unconstitutional, and if that could be maintained, then the only consequence is, that the defendants or persons acting for them and in their behalf, have committed a trespass upon and taken possession of lands whereof the legal title is in Maria A. Moore, the mortgagor, but on which the plaintiff holds a mortgage.

For this the mortgagee cannot maintain an action against the defendants to recover the amount of her mortgage upon any principle with which I am acquainted.

So if the Croton Aqueduct Board or the Commissioners of assessments did not comply in all things with the provisions of the Act, one of two consequences result. Either the subsequent confirmation of the report by the Supreme Court is conclusive upon the defendants, notwithstanding such decision, or the plaintiff is not affected by the proceedings, and then, as before, she is only in the condition of a mortgagee claiming to recover the amount of the mortgage from a person who (without authority as against her) has entered upon the mortgaged premises, while in the mortgagor's possession, and holds the possession claiming title.

Suppose the mortgagor had conveyed the lot to the defendants, and they had entered under the title so acquired, no such action as the present would lie against them.

But if, in supposing the defendant concluded, I am in error, then I am clear that she has mistaken her remedy. If her rights are cut off by the proceedings in the question, then she is in the same situation she would be, if the premises had been sold for assessments—a situation of hardship it doubtless is. But if her rights are not so cut off, her remedy is, by the foreclosure of her mortgage. The defendants have acquired the title of mortgagor, and by doing this and taking possession, they have not made themselves liable for the mortgage debt.

The complaint must be dismissed with costs.

A brief statement of this case appeared in the Times of August 2.

John T. Hoffman, for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson, for the City.

Case of Alleged Confidence.

ORDER OF ARREST.

Josiah H. Cain et. al. vs. Michael Miller. This was an application for an order of arrest against the defendant upon an allegation of false pretenses.

The plaintiffs alleged that the defendant had obtained from them a large quantity of goods during a period of about ten years, upon the representation that he was the owner of the farm in Queens County, upon which he lived. A balance of account of $600 was claimed to be due.

It was averred that the goods would never have been delivered had not the defendant made the alleged representations. Further, that upon investigation, the defendant, although in possession, had no *recorded* title of the property. Affidavits were introduced to show that the defendant had recently acknowledged that he did not own the farm.

Upon this showing before Justice Sutherland, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, the order was granted, and made bailable in the sum of $700.

J. Francis Walton for motion.

Decision.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Hilton, J.—*Zim vs. Case.*—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to renew.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 11.

26,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	90½	1200	Reading R.....b30	48⅜
1,000	Virginia St. 6s..	91⅛	400	do..........b60	48⅜
10,000	N. C. St. 6s......	96⅜	1600	do..........	47⅞
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	82⅝	400	do..........	47⅝
7,000	do..........	82	900	do..........	47¾
5,000	do..........b60	82	10	Mich. Central R....	66
5,000	E R.R.3dM.B.'83	97	600	do..........	66⅜
1,000	Erie R. R. Bs.'C?	56	250	do..........b30	67
1,000	Hud. R R.1stM.	106	100	do..........s60	66
1,000	M. C 8 ⅌ ct.B.'69	99⅜	250	do..........c	66⅜
3,000	M. So. 1st M. B..	88	100	do..........s60	66⅜
6,000	M. So. 2d M. B..	69	15	do..........	67
3,000	N. Ia. 1st M....	88⅛	100	do..........b60	67
8,000	M. So. S. F. B..	82½	50	do..........b10	66⅜
5,000	T. H. & A. 2d M.	60	850	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	24
9,000	LaC & M.L.G.B.	25¼	350	do..........b30	24⅛
7,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	63	50	do..........	23⅞
7,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	35	450	do..........	23⅝
3,000	L. E.&W.1m bs..	81	50	Panama R.....s60	123⅜
14,000	L. E.&W.2d m. bs.	53	50	do..........	124
36	Bank of Commerce.	100⅛	100	M.S.& N.Ia.G.S.b60	48¼
25	Am. Ex. Bank.....	102⅛	50	do..........s60	48
13	Continental Bank..	102⅛	50	do..........	48⅜
12	Del.&Hud.Can'lCo.	96⅛	50	do..........b10	48⅜
200	Cumb. Preferred...	17	200	do..........b30	49
400	do..........	17⅛	150	do..........b30	48⅜
100	do..........b30	17⅛	100	do..........	48¼
50	do..........	17½	350	do..........	48
500	do..........b30	18	50	Il. Cen. R. Scrip...	86¼
75	Pacific Mail S. Co.	83	50	do..........s60	86
50	do..........b10	83¼	50	do..........	86
50	do..........b30	84	350	do..........	85½
100	do..........b10	83	50	do..........b60	85½
100	Canton Company..	20⅛	200	do..........	85¼
100	do..........b60	20½	120	do..........	86
12	Mill. & Miss. R....	13	150	do..........	84⅜
125	do..........	13½	500	do..........	84½
200	do..........	13½	250	do..........	84
850	N. Y. Cen. R. opg..	87	200	Gal. & Chic. R.....	79⅜
300	do......p. & c.	87	50	do..........s60	79½
250	do..........s60	87	50	do..........b10	80
100	do..........b30	87⅜	550	do..........	80
100	do..........opg.	87¼	50	do..........b10	80⅛
100	do..........s20	87⅛	150	do..........	80¼
50	do..........b30	87¼	75	do..........s30	80
100	Erie Railroad.....	30⅜	325	do..........	80⅜
200	do..........b30	30¼	300	do..........b30	81
9	do..........	30	200	do..........b60	82
850	do..........	29	100	do..........b60	81½
50	do..........b30	29⅛	150	do..........	80½
100	do..........b60	29¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R...s60	47
150	do..........	28½	100	do..........snw	47
12	Hud. River R.....	56½	100	do..........	47½
100	do..........b15	57	2600	do..........	47
150	do..........	57	400	do..........b30	47⅜
50	do..........s60	57	300	do..........b30	47½
100	do..........	57⅛	100	do..........b10	47¼
100	do..........b15	57½	400	do..........b10	47
50	do..........b20	57⅜	300	do..........	46⅜
200	Harlem Railroad..	19¼	200	Chic & Rock I'd R.	83⅜
100	do..........b10	19½	100	do..........s60	83⅝
720	do..........	19½	500	do..........	83⅜
700	do..........	19⅜	250	do..........	83⅜
200	do..........	19⅞	10	do..........	84
200	do..........b30	20	50	do..........	83⅞
1175	do..........	20	200	do..........b30	84½
100	do..........b30	20⅛	83	Chic Bur.&Qu'y R.	89½
200	do..........b60	20⅜	25	do..........	88½
300	do..........b30	20⅛	195	do..........	88
300	do..........b60	20¼	50	do..........s60	87¼
200	Harlem R. Pref.b30	50⅜	50	do..........s60	87
200	do..........b30	50½	50	do..........s15	87¾
300	do..........	50¼	200	LaCrosse&Milw R.	1¼
200	do..........s30	50	200	Clev. & Pitts. R....	12
100	Cl. Col. & Cin. R..	95			

Monday, Aug. 13—A. M.

The trade in Foreign Merchandise at this port the week past improved in the activity of entries, but was not equal to the preceding week, in all respects, in the sales making from the warehouses of the importers. The City jobbers have grown somewhat cautious in their calculations upon the Fall trade with the South and South-West, as the serious drouth in these quarters threatens to reduce the consumption of goods. The jobbers from the large cities of Alabama, Tennessee, &c., are also buying less freely than was expected. Late letters from Tennessee represent the damage to Corn and Cotton as quite general, and the Wheat harvest was scarcely an average one. On the other hand the Northwest is preparing to buy with more than the ordinary freedom, the crops being almost universally heavy in that direction, and the near trade with the interior of New-York and New-England will also prove sound and active. In the Western counties of this State the wheat harvest proves one of the best of the last five or six seasons, and the Genesee Valley, especially, resumes something like its old prosperity in Wheat growing. The total entries of Foreign Merchandise for the week, including the Dry Goods tolls in our last paper, is $5,835,959 against $5,588,908 the corresponding week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce, embracing a liberal infusion of Grain and Flour, amount to $2,237,574 against $1,561,888 same week last year. The Export of Specie (all by the steamers on Saturday) amounts to $1,357,198 against $1,505,309 the same week last year. The *North Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived yesterday with the California Gold remittance of July 20, $1,003,381. The Sub-Treasury Specie balance now stands $5,732,534 against $5,559,582 at the close of the previous week. The effect of the export movement of Specie on Saturday week on the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon, will probably be to reduce the line to about $21,500,000 against $22,128,189 on last Monday's average. The demand for Money on mercantile paper through the week was much the same as the previous week, and the rates of Discount both at Bank and on the Street stand at 6@7 ⅌ cent., as in date, for the very best class of bills. The temporary employment of Money, among the Stock Brokers, is fairly active, and 5½@6 ⅌ cent. is the general rule of the Street, though a good many of the old Stock firms are supplied at the rate of 5 ⅌ cent. The activity of the Stock Exchange, and the appearance—since the harvest in the Northwest, and the recent Saratoga Convention of the managers of the Trunk Railways of Canada, New-York, Pennsylvania and Baltimore—of a large number of country buyers, many of them speculating upon a further considerable advance in prices, have enabled the Commission Brokers to greatly enlarge the volume of their business, and on terms which justify the employment of Money at better rates. The same Brokers have also a larger business, nearer home, from their old City dealers and speculators, some of whom have not been in the Street before for several years. The effect of all this has undoubtedly been, as we intimated in our last weekly review, to take the market for Railway Shares and Mortgages out of the control, for the time being, of the veteran jobbers inside the Exchange; many of whom refused to sympathize in the present advance through the whole month of July, and others, who were buyers then, have since sold out at 5@10 ⅌ cent. below the present currency, and now join the other party in arguing and, to some extent, selling *short* for lower prices. Thus far, however, each partial reaction has brought forward new orders to buy from outside speculators here, or else by telegraph from Boston, Albany, Chicago, &c. This wide difference of views and consequent action promise to continue a lively market for some weeks to come, if not through the whole Autumn. The sellers who make contracts ahead, or borrow Stocks, to put out for the Fall, have continually in their favor the fact that a heavy rise has already taken place; but beyond this their speculation upon the mere chances of any serious disturbance in trade or the Money market this month or next, or upon the disappointment of buyers on the Railway traffic of the West and of New-York, is met by the recently strengthened confidence of the latter, that even in August the business of the great lines of the country, whose shares have but partially advanced to the prices of 1856, will show that the old volume of traffic is near at hand, and in some instances now upon us. To what net profit or income result this business is about to be done, is, of course, still an open question, like the chances of a reaction of 5 or 10 ⅌ cent. in prices below the present currency, before another stride is made toward the scale of dealings four years ago. We recur to this scale for the Autumn of 1856, together with the comparative promise of business on the roads at the close of August then and now, estimating the present month from the reputed gains on some of the lines for the first week over the same week in August, 1859, on nine prominent lines:

PRICES OF STOCKS ON THE FALL TRAFFIC, 1856-'60.

	Close of Summer. Aug. 31, 1856.	End of Fall. Dec. 5, 1856.	Aug. 11, '60.
New-York Central	86 ex d.	92⅜	87
New-York and Erie	59⅛	62	29
Illinois Central	107	117	85
Galena and Chicago	107	122	80
Rock Island	94	102	84
Burlington	100	—	88
Michigan Central	90	99	67
Michigan Southern	89	89	24
Toledo	74	75	47

PROMISE OF THE FALL TRAFFIC—1856-'60.

	Aug. 1856—Actual.	Aug. 1860—Estim'd.
New-York Central	$716,000	$680,000
New-York and Erie	527,000	500,000
Illinois Central	246,000	300,000
Galena	250,000	150,000
Rock Island	176,000	150,000
Burlington	244,000	250,000
Michigan Central	265,000	170,000
Michigan Southern	219,000	170,000
Toledo	66,000	80,000

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, for seven months of the Calendar year, which we published a few days since in table form, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860, amounted to.....$141,848,000
Add one week in August.....5,835,959
Total to date.....$147,783,959
Against same time, 1859.....167,959,707
Decrease this year.....$20,175,748

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, from
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860.....$51,527,000
Add one week in August.....2,237,574
Total to date.....$53,764,574
Against same time, 1859.....39,916,124
Increase this year.....$13,848,450

The same tables make the Export of Specie from New-York
Jan. 1 to July 31, 1860.....$28,145,000
Add since Aug. 1.....2,484,249
Total to date.....$30,629,239
Against same time, 1859.....46,084,389
Decrease this year.....$15,455,150

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102@102¼
New-York Central	85@88⅜@87
New-York and Erie	24@30⅜@29
Reading	47⅜@49@47⅝
Rock Island	81¼@85⅛@83⅝
Michigan Guaranteed	45@50@48
Michigan Southern, old	17⅜@25@23
Michigan Central	62⅛@68@66⅜
Toledo	40⅜@49@47
Galena	74@82@80
Illinois Central	77@88@84@85
Cumberland Coal	14⅜@17⅛
Panama	123⅛@123
Pacific Mail	82⅛@77⅜@83
Missouris	80⅞@82
Virginias	91⅛@91⅜
Tennessees	90@90⅛
Illinois Central Bonds	95@96
Hudson River	57⅜@60@57⅛
Harlem Preferred	47@51@50
Delaware and Hudson	96@96⅛
Burlington and Quincy	84⅜@89⅛@88

The additional advance in Stocks for the week established an extreme rise through the fortnight, on the most active speculative Shares, as follows, to Friday afternoon:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
N. Y. Central	4½	Toledo	12
Erie	7	Rock Island	9½
Reading	2½	Galena	9½
Hudson	3	Illinois Central	12½
Harlem, Old	4	Mich. Southern, old	6½
Pacific	2	Mich. Guaranteed	10
Burlington	7	Michigan Central	10

A reaction was had on Saturday from the top prices, to the close of business on the Street, of 1½ on Central, 1½ on Erie, 1½ on Reading, ½ on Harlem, 2 on Michigan Southern, old, 2½ on Hudson, 2@2½ on Toledo, 1½ on Burlington, 1½ on Rock Island, 2 on Galena, 4@3 on Illinois Central, (closing 85 after selling down to 84,) 2 on Michigan Guaranteed, and ½ on Michigan Central. The speculators against the market, inside the Exchange, were somewhat encouraged on this reaction, and were disposed to increase their contracts on time or for cash, borrowing the Stocks for immediate delivery. There was no second session of the Exchange, but some business was done in the Street up to 3½ o'clock, when the tone of the dealings were generally heavy. The orders for Railway Bonds continued active through the week, and a fair business was done in State Stocks, but speculation was mainly absorbed by the movement in New-York and Western Shares, which in some of its features is one of the most extraordinary and fairly independent in the way of a rise, against the ordinary ruling of the Street, we have ever known.

The early August indications of Western traffic have not disappointed the buyers of Stocks in that direction. The following are reported of the first week:

Illinois Central		Increase	$17,000
Rock Island	$31,919	Increase	14,783
Michigan Central	34,847	Increase	9,974
Galena	22,744	Increase	4,244
Burlington		Increase	24,000

The following complete returns for the month of July are now presented in table form:

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR JULY.

	July, 1860.	July, 1859.
New-York Central	$549 174	$504,217
Baltimore and Ohio	383,037	304,161
Fort Wayne and Chicago	152 529	128,183
New-York and New-Haven	86,508	80,228
Galena and Chicago	78,842	88,527
Michigan Central	128 383	108,303
Burlington and Chicago	154,723	100,883
Cleveland and Toledo	50,639	45,984
Rock Island	80,609	65,831
Chicago and Mississippi	83,119	58,801
Macon and Western	26,399	25 662
Reading	174,000	120,000
Michigan Southern	126,000	102,027
Illinois Central	196,000	133,907
Milwaukee and Mississippi	34,828	45,834
Toledo and Wabash	84 879	59,141
Hudson River	140,865	125,304
Buffalo and Corning	45,526	39,828
Harlem	100,039	91,189
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	29,605	35,213
Chicago and Northwest	39 840	29,274
Total on 21 lines	$2,648,644	$2,282,577

According to our telegraphic report from Chicago the deliveries of Grain at that port from the interior, on Friday last, were the equivalent of 261,000 bushels, of which 124,000 bushels were in Wheat. The deliveries by the Rock Island Road alone were 44,000 bushels.

We direct attention to the card of Leonard & Manley, a new partnership in the Stock Exchange business.

The following is the Treasure list by the steamer *North Star* from Aspinwall, it being the second shipment in July (20) from San Francisco. The market accounts by this arrival are anticipated several days overland. Another Specie shipment, July 30, is now fourteen days on the way.

SPECIE LIST OF NORTH STAR.

Howland & As'wall..	$15,857	Kerby, Bryne & Co..	7,400
At. & Pac. S. S. Co..	12,064	Tauffe, McCahill & Co.	66 083
Wm. Hoge & Co......	50,000	Richard Patrick.....	28,800
C. M. Grant & Co....	840	Rausenbaum & Co..	30,000
Butcher & Bro.......	6,000	Jas. Patrick & Co.....	60,000
J. G. Parker & Son..	7,100	Eugene Kelly & Co..	42 000
J. Strauss, Bros.&Co.	30,000	Conroy & O'Conner.	10,000
Espinger & Co......	23,000	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
J. P. Weir..........	6,029	Am. Ex. Bank......	97,000
Glidden & Williams.	2 000	P. Naylor..........	12,000
R. Meadow & O. Adams	9 000	Duncan, Sherman Co.	253,878
J. Heller & Bros....	36,220	Freeman & Co.......	12,800
H. Cohn & Co........	20,000	Wells, Fargo & Co...	136,500
Newstatler Bros.....	15,000	To order...........	10,000
K. Einstien & Bros..	10,000	To order...........	1,800
Total			$1,003,381

The popular American steamer *Adriatic*, Capt. Comstock, has made another fine run from Havre and Southampton, arriving here early on Saturday morning in less than ten days. Her market accounts are four days' later. The English Funds have risen to 93⅛@93⅜ ⅌ cent., and an important letter from Napoleon has been published in London with assurances of continued peace in Europe and good feeling between France and England. Cotton was dull at Liverpool and Breadstuffs firm. The country markets throughout Great Britain, as well as the London Corn Market, continue to be but lightly supplied with English Wheat. In American stocks business was improving, and a further considerable rise is noted in Illinois Central and Erie. The following is the latest by the newspaper report. We hear that letters quote Illinois Central ½ ⅌ cent. higher.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5s	93 to 95	
U. S. 5 ⅌ ct., redeemable. 1874	92½ to 93½	93¼ 3
Virginia State, 5 ⅌ cent.	79 to 81	
Do., 6 ⅌ cent.	83 to 84	
Illinois Cen. 6s, redeemable '75	81 to 83	81¼ 3 2
Do., 7s, redeemable '75	85 to 87	86½
Do., Freeland 7 ⅌ c. red. '60	91 to 94	
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid	32½ to 31½ dis	32½ 3 2¼
Do., $100 shares, all paid	65 to 67	[1¾ ¼ 2
Michigan Cen. 8 ⅌ ct. con.'60.	90 to 92	[1½ dis.
Do., convt., '69, 8 ⅌ cent.	83 to 90	
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ⅌ cent 1 m. '82	88 to 90	
Do., $100 shares	45 to 50	
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ⅌ cent (Sinking Fund) 1885	71 to 73	72 1
Do., $100 shares	10 to 15	
N. Y. Central, 6 ⅌ cent Sinking Fund) 1883	86 to 88	
Do., 7 ⅌ ct. '64	92 to 94	
Do., 7 ⅌ ct. (Sinking F'd) '76	93 to 95	
Do., $100 shares	74 to 78	
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ⅌ cent., '67	90 to 92	91¾
Do., 2d mort., 1859	90 to 92	
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	82 to 84	83½ 3
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented	45 to 50	
Do., shares, assented	21 to 23	21¾—½
Panama R. 1st m. 7 ⅌ c. '65	101 to 103	
Do., 2d m. 7 ⅌ c. sterling	102 to 105	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage con. 6 ⅌ cent.	88 to 90	
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ⅌ cent. sterling	92 to 94	
Do., $50 shares	36 to 38	
Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ⅌ cent. '60	78 to 80	
Do., 6 ⅌ cent., 1870	70 to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18 to 20	

The London Joint Stock Board reports a net profit for the last six months of £62,034, of which £37,500 or 6¼ ⅌ cent. is appropriated to the half-yearly dividend on £600,000 paid-up capital. On this paid-up capital and the guaranteed unpaid capital, the Bank enjoys a line of accounts on deposit of $9,826,506. The ultimate loss by the recent leather failures is stated at £40,000.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company, at the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the 8th day of August, 1860, on motion of Mr. Paige, seconded by Mr. Russell,

Resolved, That the members of this Board have heard with deep regret the death of their late esteemed associate, Isaac Townsend, and that they deplore his loss as one of the most valuable members of this Board, and as a gentleman who commanded, by his high moral and intellectual qualities, the respect and esteem of the community; that we cherish the memory of his many private virtues and of his superior business qualities, and deeply regret his untimely death.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published, and that a copy be communicated to the family of the deceased.

On motion of Mr. Chedell, seconded by Mr. Gould:

Resolved, That in the death of the late John L. Schoolcraft, the members of this Board mourn the loss of an associate, esteemed, not only by reason of his many superior traits of personal character, but also as a valuable member of this Board and of the community in which he lived; that we entertain a high regard for his personal worth and his excellent business capacity, and regret the early termination of his useful life.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be published, and that a copy be communicated to the family of the deceased.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.
Phil. and Read.R.	35,143	1,024,985	47,783	1,200,867
Schuylkill Canal.	37,395	706,408	37,278	749 233
Lehigh Valley R.	11,481	356,612	13,934	482,290
Lehigh Canal	31,190	520,868	33,363	565,426
Scranton, South	—	329,905	—	465,851
Scranton, North	—	112,892	—	114,613
Penn. Coal Co.	25,706	386,283	28,273	326,434
Del. & H. Co.	—	258,689	—	224,711
Wyoming, South	—	191,019	—	180,173
Wyoming, North	—	30,261	—	32,698
Shamokin	3,196	83,168	4,945	103,053
Trevorton	3,075	73,362	2,317	56,015
Broad Top	1,498	73,171	3,236	110,151
Sh. Mt.H. Thomas	1,798	29,642	2,880	52,575
Lykens Valley	1,424	23,491	2,217	35,747
Total	152,906	4,180,106	176,286	4,687,747

The reports from Scranton and also from the Delaware and Hudson Company failed to reach the *Mining Journal* last week.

The following quotations of uncurrent money are from the office of Gwynne & Day, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-England	1-5@ —	S. Carolina & Ga.	1 @ —
New-York State	3-10@ —	Ill., Wis. & Iowa	1½@1½
N. Jersey (ex. F.B's)	1-5@ —	Louisiana	1 @1½
Philadelphia	1-5@ —	Michigan	1 @ —
Interior Penn.	⅜@ ⅜	Missouri	1⅛@1¾
Baltimore	⅜@ ⅜	Ohio, Ky. and Ind.	¾@1
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅜	Mobile, Ala.	1½@2
Delaware, 5 and up	1-5@ —	Tennessee	1½@1½
Virginia	⅜@1	Canada	⅜@
North Carolina	1⅛@1½		

LAND WARRANTS.

The following are the quotations at this date Aug. 9:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acres	@75c. ⅌ acre.	@83c. ⅌ acre.
120 acres	@72c. ⅌ acre.	@81c. ⅌ acre.
80 acres	@83c. ⅌ acre.	@92c. ⅌ acre.
40 acres	$1 05 ⅌ acre.	$1 13 ⅌ acre.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of the Grain trade:

"Millers are complaining of the high prices current, which are considerably above the value of flour, relatively, and they begin to manifest a disposition to withdraw. The advance in prices has been attributed to the shipping demand, but this, according to the export figures, is light as compared with the receipts. Dealers report the amount going into store on commission trifling. The great bulk of the receipts, therefore, must have been taken by local consumers, or on speculation. Ear corn is quiet at 40c.@41c. in bulk, but shelled is scarce and in demand at 53c.@55c., including sacks. A few days since a contract was made with a Tennessee house for 10 000 bushels shelled at 54c. sacked. This is now being shelled and delivered, and arrangements are being made by various parties to get shelling machines into operation, in anticipation of a continued heavy demand from the South. The present difference between ear and shelled leaves a large margin for profits. The dispatches from New-York to-day report sales of over 100,000 bushels corn for the South. Tennessee was largely represented on 'Change in this city to-day, by merchants looking out for breadstuffs and provisions. The excitement in that country is similar to that which prevailed in the frosted districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania in June and July, 1859. The indications are, however, that ample provisions are being made to prevent anything like a famine at the South, and it is hardly probable that famine prices will be permitted to prevail very long, as railroads and steamboats leading in that direction are crowded to their utmost capacity in carrying food into the suffering districts; while at the same time the granaries of the great West are in no danger of being exhausted by any demand, either foreign or domestic, that is likely to be made upon them. As an indication of what our prairie farmers can do, if called upon to exert themselves, it is only necessary to refer to the daily receipts at Chicago. On Tuesday last—*a single day*—the arrivals were equal to 202,554 bushels, as follows:

Wheat	95,681	Other grain	10,000
Corn	90,168	Flour, equal to	6,705
Total			202,554

The new wheat is just beginning to come forward at that port, and a right good commencement is being made. Our Southern friends need not be alarmed. There is bread enough in the West for them all, and to spare."

Financial and Commercial by the Adriatic.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

From the Times (City article) July 31.

The report of a highly pacific communication having been received in this country from France attracted little attention, since confidence is not to be commanded, and every fresh assurance of this kind serves only to inspire a feeling throughout Europe of the necessity for increased vigilance. At the same time the fact was noticed that the whole of the war steamers now in harbor at the Royal dockyards in England are to be made ready to meet any emergency that may arise for their immediate use.

No gold was taken to the bank to-day.

Messrs. Murdock & Son, extensive tanners in Perth, have suspended in consequence of great losses sustained through the recent failures in the leather trade in London.

The Mexican advices state that the prevalent anarchy and distrust have caused the stoppage of some of the leading houses, among whom are Messrs. Ysidoro de la Tarre with liabilities for £300,000, and Messrs. Dormann & Co., an old and respectable German house. Two other firms are also mentioned as being likely to suspend. Owing to the impossibility of sending specie from the capital for exportation, merchants having remittances to make to Europe were unable to do so except at a sacrifice of 20 ⅌ cent.

A rise took place in the shares of the Illinois Central, and New-York and Erie.

The deliveries of Tea in London are estimated at 909,162 lbs.

From the Times (City Article) Aug. 1.

The public continue to make investments on a moderate scale, and the funds have again to-day shown an upward tendency. Consols opened without alteration at 93¼ to 93⅜ for money, but soon advanced and touched 93½. The final quotations were 93⅜@½ for money, and 93⅝ for the new account in September. The market was uninfluenced by any fresh political news. In the foreign Exchanges there is no alteration to report. French Rentes are quoted 68f. 20c., showing a decline of about ⅛.

The *Kent* is announced from Melbourne with £230,000. The telegram of the suicide of Mr. Chaytere, the manager of the Royal Bank of Liverpool, created considerable anxiety this morning, owing to the absence of any explanation of the cause.

American Railway Securities were firmer, and the shares of the Illinois Central advanced. New-York and Erie partially relapsed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The demand on Monday was good, and sales exceed 10,000 bales—3,000 on speculation and for export. On Tuesday the demand was only moderate and the sales do not exceed 5,000 bales, 1,500 on speculation and for export. Prices are steadier.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

At to-day's market, Wheat remains at the rates of last market day. Flour was more looked after, and American was the turn dearer. Oats steady. Beans advanced 6d. ⅌ qr. Peas and Barley firm. Indian Corn was in good request, and mixed American brought full 3d. ⅌ qr. more money, there being fewer sellers.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET.

Sugar steady. Tea unaltered. Rice quiet. Coffee firm. Turpentine—American, 32s. 3d.@32s. 6d. Tallow steady at 53s. on the spot. Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.@53s. 6d.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

Giles, Son & Barker's report, with further heavy arrivals of foreign Wheat and Oats, and the weather continuing very fine, but little business as yet passing in any article, but it is expected prices will not materially vary from Monday.

Sugar—Demand good, and rates fully as high; fair business in refined. Coffee—Several parcels sold; for Ceylon and Costa Rica very firm. Tea—Value unchanged and inquiry limited. Rice—Several parcels sold at full rates. Saltpetre firm, with a fair business. Tallow firm, and demand on the increase.

Consols for money 93⅜@93¾; account, 93⅝@93¾.

The Liverpool Cotton market remained quiet and unchanged. Sales anticipated at about 8,000 bales. Weather fine.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since noon yesterday, have been 35 bbls. Ashes, 11,078 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 41,792 bush. Wheat, 85,263 bushels Corn, 21,532 bushels Oats, 175 pkgs. Provisions, and 800 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 50 bbls. in lots at $5 12½ for Pots and $5 56¼ for Pearls, per 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 892 bbls., including 614 bbls. Pots and 278 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 650 bales at unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour, owing, in part, to a slight reaction in freights, favorable to shippers. Prices, however, have not varied much, as most holders have met the requirements of buyers freely. We have heard of sales of 17,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 25; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5 05@$5 15, extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (in brisk request) at $5 40@$5 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20@$5 25
Extra State	5 25@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 05@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 20@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 30@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 40@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 55@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 50@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand and is steady. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls. in lots, at $5 35@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is abundant and depressed, including superfine at $5 10@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 930 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Western, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, to-day, and sales have been confined to 36,700 bushels, including White Western at $1 32@$1 46, chiefly at $1 30@$1 37½; Red Western at $1 22@$1 26; Racine Spring (reported) at $1 17; and White Kentucky at $1 35@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less sought after, closing heavily with a downward tendency; sales have been reported of 61,000 bush. at 62½c.@64c., closing with 63½c. asked, for sound mixed Western; 67c.@69c. for Yellow do.; and 71c. for White do. ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited request, including State at 38c.@39c.; Western at 35c.@38c., and Canadian at 36c.@38c. ⅌ bush.

HIDES—Receipts and sales during the week have been light. The former do not exceed 5,561 hides. The sales add up only 9,480 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 2,850 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lb., private terms, to go East; 600 dry Bogota, 20½ lb., 16½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,600 dry Savanilla, 20@24 lb.; 680 dry Texas, 24 lb., private terms; 2,800 City Slaughters, 60@70 lb., 8c.@8½c.; 1,000 Country Slaughters, 60@70 lb., 7¾c.@8c., cash and 4 mos.; 1,476 Sierra Leone and 4 800 Gambia and Bissau are being shipped to Salem on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 337,320, (same time last year, 252,400—year before, 70,400,) and 98 bales Cow and Buffalo. The stock consists of 165,000 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 27,300 dry Rio Grande, 10,700 dry Orinoco, 5,300 dry California, 16,600 dry Central American and San Juan, 830 dry Vera Cruz, 13,400 dry Truxillo and Honduras, 2,800 Rio Hache, 6,400 dry Bahia, 4,200 dry Tampico and Matamoras, 9,200 dry Maracaibo, 1,000 dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,500 dry Port-au Platte, St. Domingo, &c., 7,000 dry Zanzibars, 22,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 18,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c., 7,600 dry Gambia and Bissau, 5,000 dry Sierra Leone, 4,000 dry salted Maranham, &c., 1,000 dry salted Matamoras, 2,900 wet salted California, 4,000 wet salted Western and Southern, 560 wet salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 700 wet salted Rio Grande, 98 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Hemlock tanned Sole has been more sought after. Oak tanned has been in fair request. Other kinds are quiet. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Oak light Southern, 24c.@26c.; Oak heavy, for banding, good all weights, 28c.@30c.; Oak heavy, for Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@27c.; Oak heavy, cropped, good all weights, 31c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 20½c.@21c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 21c.@22c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 20c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 18½c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., damaged all weights, 17½c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A., poor all weights, 12½c.@15c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@29c.; on six months' credit.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for, and sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 12½; Old Mess at $18 50@$18 62; New Prime at $13 95@$14 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Lard is unchanged. The day's transactions add up to only 300 tcs. and bbls., at 12⅞c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb. Beef rules quiet at old figures; 210 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@4 50 for Country Prime ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams $10@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 13c.@21c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of only 606 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c@7⅞c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 21½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, as shippers have been anticipating a reduction in rates, which most shipowners have been reluctant to concede. For Liverpool, Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s.; Grain, 10½c.@11½c. For London, Flour, 3s. 6d.; Grain, 11d. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List* have been: A bark, 324 tons, to Lisbon, at $2,625; ship *Azzan*, 596 tons, to Cork and a market, Wheat 1s 0., in shippers' bags, and Flour 2s. 9d.; a vessel to Glasgow, 9½d., in shippers' bags; a new ship, 1,200 tons, now at the Eastward, to load hence for Liverpool during next month, 12d., in ship's bags; a brig, 400 tons, now at Boston, from Philadelphia to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $18; a bark hence, supposed same price; a brig, 200 tons, home from a Windward Island, $800; a schooner, 1,400 bbls., to the Windward, 70c.; a schooner, 1,000 bbls., same voyage, $830, and back from Turks' Islands to New-York, Salt, 10c.; a brig, 300 tons, from Norfolk to Demarara, Hhd. Staves, $13 50; one, 248 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Barbados, $12; one, 283 tons, hence to Barbados, $1,400, and back from Turks Islands, Salt, 10c.; a schooner, 150 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,275; a brig, 220 tons, to Naevitas and back, Sugar 28c., Melado 35c., and Molasses $3; one, 275 tons, from Cardenas to New-York, Sugar $5, and Molasses $2 50; one, 196 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Molasses, $3 75 under and $2 50 on deck; a bark, 199 tons, to Turks Islands and back, 13c.; ship *General Newell*, 1,154 tons, to Liverpool, a ship to Cork and a market, schooner *Eureka*, 215 tons, to Cadiz, bark *Tacony*, 295 tons, from two ports in Sicily to New-York, on terms not transpired.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-sts.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—BIANCO—LA DIABLE A QUATRE—CORDE TENDUE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—DOMBEY & SON—HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST—THE DEVIL'S GAP.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—NECROMANCY—DISSOLVING VIEWS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 BROADWAY—ETHIOPEAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Adriatic*, from Havre and Southampton on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on Saturday morning. Her advices are four days later. The most important feature in the news is a letter on the state of Europe from the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Count DE PERSIGNY, French Ambassador to the Court of London. On the two great leading topics of the day the Emperor gives it, as his "innermost thought," that he desires peace for Italy without foreign intervention, and wishes to undertake the Syrian Expedition in conjunction with other Powers. Particulars are received of the two actions fought on the 20th and 21st inst. at Melazzo, in which the Garibaldians were perfectly successful. GARIBALDI has entered Messina, and has concluded a military convention with the Neapolitan commander. It is confirmed that the General has refused to grant the truce asked for by the King of Sardinia, and that he expresses a firm intention to march upon Naples as soon as he has taken Messina. We have details of the massacre of Christians in Damascus. The accounts give the number of victims at three or four thousand. It was fully expected that a convention of the Great Powers, with regard to the Syrian question, would be signed on the 1st inst., and that immediately afterwards an embarkation of a combined Russian, French, and English expedition would take place. We publish divers opinions of the German Press on the late interview at Toplitz, between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince of Prussia. They all seem to agree in thinking that the meeting has been successful, and that a better understanding between the two Cabinets has been promoted.

The steamship *North Star* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall. No later advices are received from Central and South America, but the news from the Isthmus extends to the 4th inst., ten days later. Our correspondent furnishes particulars of the progress of the civil war in the interior of New-Grenada. It was expected that a battle would shortly take place between the belligerent forces, and there is much speculation on the probable issue of such an engagement. The *North Star* brought over a million in treasure.

The British steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. JEFFERY, left on Saturday afternoon for Liverpool with 47 cabin, 143 steerage passengers, and $429,900 in specie. The *Illinois* left for Southampton and Havre with about 70 passengers and $927,318 in specie.

Details of the Mexican news, already noticed in a brief dispatch from New-Orleans, have reached us. Advices are from the City of Mexico to the 17th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 21st. Affairs at the capital are reported in a more disorganized state, if possible, than ever. The inactivity of MIRAMON, who was reported to be at Lagos undecided which way to turn, was giving great dissatisfaction to his party, and a movement for his final overthrow was considered probable. Señor PACHECO, the Spanish Minister, was reported to be at the head of the agitation against MIRAMON, and several persons were already spoken of as likely to succeed him. Another report was to the effect that the foreign representatives were about to inaugurate a movement to make MIRAMON Emperor. Meantime the Liberals were rapidly approaching the capital on every side, and only needed some man of decided military genius to lead them, to enable them to acquire and hold entire possession of the country.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the matter of the Paraguay claims hold their last meeting to-day, to consider some additional arguments and evidence which have been submitted to them. Their decision will then be made and submitted to the President. No doubt is entertained that this decision will be adverse to the claimants, as already announced in the TIMES. This, as may be supposed, causes considerable annoyance to the President, as he would much rather the decision would in some measure justify the abortive expedition to Paraguay, headed by Judge BOWLIN. An attempt, in consequence, it is thought, may be made to set the decision aside, on the ground that Paraguay has already virtually acknowledged her liability for damages.

Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet, according to our Washington dispatches, is already arranged for him. Mr. SEWARD is to be Secretary of State, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS is to be Attorney-General. Thus much has transpired; the other names are not yet publicly known. It is understood, however, to be positively decided upon that Mr. GREELEY is not to have a seat in the Cabinet, but that he is to have the French Mission. Mr. LINCOLN will doubtless be much gratified that his friends show such a willingness to relieve him of a duty which at the best has always been considered a perplexing one.

Some curious developments are afforded in a letter of our Washington correspondent, relative to the reckless manner in which the funds of the Government are squandered in the War Department. Some fifty or sixty thousand dollars were set apart, two or three years ago, by the Secretary of War, for the purchase of projectiles. Instead of making the contracts at points near the sea board, where the fortifications are principally located, one was given to an establishment in Kentucky, and others to certain pet contractors in Virginia, one of whom was located west of the Blue Ridge. Of course, under such circumstances the items of transportation must amount to an enormous sum.

We have advices from Denver City, Pike's Peak Region, to the 4th inst. CARL WOOD, one of the desperadoes who attempted to kill the editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, had been tried, and the jury stood one for and eleven against acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, when it was decided to send him out of the region. Mining news presents no new features.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales, after his visit to this City, will go to Bermuda, to gladden the eyes of her Majesty's subjects in that "still vext" isle. He embarked on Saturday at Charlottestown, P. E. I., for Gaspé, *en route* for Quebec, to which latter place the entire fleet of six vessels will go. Only the three smallest, however, will visit Montreal.

The Union camp meeting at Yonkers, N. Y., closed yesterday, having been continued over a week. Various denominations of Evangelical Christians have participated in the exercises, and the conciliatory spirit evinced has been a source of pleasure to all present.

Sunday bathing has its peculiar perils. On Saturday, two gentlemen named WHITAKER and DUMMER were drowned at Long Branch, while bathing on the beach with some ladies. The ladies thought they were in danger, and shrieked for aid. The gentlemen went to their assistance, and saved them, but got carried away themselves by the undertow. Mr. DUMMER belonged to Jersey City, and Mr. WHITAKER to Trenton. Yesterday, a similar catastrophe took place off the shore at Nevasink. Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, the well-known Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was drowned while bathing, being swept off by that same fatal undertow. Mr. RATZ was only 27 years of age. He was formerly a clerk in the office of AUGUST BELMONT, and was, at the time of his death, an honored member of the Seventh Regiment. He was also a Freemason. His loss will be severely felt by thousands of his countrymen, and by hundreds of Americans. To complete this chapter of accidents, a young man named GARDNER, the son of respectable parents, was drowned yesterday, almost at the same time, and at the same spot with Mr. RATZ.

What does Massachusetts mean? Why does she persist in sending her paupers to New-York? Is it honorable in her to do so? Has she no conscience? On Saturday again, for the third time, an installment of vagrants from the Bay State—on this occasion from Taunton—reached this City by railroad, and were taken from the New-Haven depot to the emigrant depository at Castle Garden, in a carriage, by the agent who accompanied them. Arrived at the gates of the building, he left them in charge of the driver, and disappeared. The driver, not knowing what to do with them, took them to the Station-house. One old woman was so sick that she was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died. The others will be sent back to Massachusetts, as several numbers of similar importations have recently been. Such conduct is by no means worthy of the high reputation of our sister State.

The Stock Market on Saturday reacted from the extreme prices of Friday 1@2 ₱ cent. on most of the Railway shares, closing dull. The number of speculative sellers for the fall appeared to be on the increase. No change in Money or Foreign bills. The export of Specie was $1,357,000.

Flour was brisker but rather cheaper. Wheat and Corn attracted less attention. Pork was in better demand at firmer prices. Lard, Beef, Groceries, Cotton, Hops, Metals and Seeds were quiet. Whisky was in fair request and was dearer. Other branches of trade presented no very important changes. There were 437 vessels of all classes in port.

Napoleon and England.

The Emperor NAPOLEON has once more held out the right hand of peace and friendship to his proud and suspicious ally beyond the channel. Departing once more from the traditions of diplomacy and of royalty, he has spoken his mind freely on the principles by which his policy has been guided in the past and will be governed in the future. To the warlike call of Lord PALMERSTON upon the English Parliament for more ships to hold the English seas, and more guns to arm the English coasts, NAPOLEON III. replies, by the most direct imaginable denial, either that France has armed herself beyond the proportions prescribed by her rank among the nations, or that her policy tends, at any point whatever, to a hostile collision with the policy of Great Britain.

If England's distrust of the Emperor of the French were founded upon any calm and rational review of his past actions, or even if her jealousy and dislike of France were the fruit of any wrongs sustained by her at the hands of France, this letter of the Emperor might be regarded with hope by the friends of peace throughout the world as a ray of light penetrating the "clouds" which, as Lord PALMERSTON has averred, "are gathering darkly around the horizon." That this is not so would be apparent from the tone in which the leading journals of England comment upon the imperial manifesto, were it not too plainly to be read in the whole recent political history of Europe.

England may forbear to assert that the existence of the Neapoleonic dynasty and the progressive development of French power and influence are inconsistent with her own settled and determined policy; but the ruling classes of England made up their minds long ago to this belief, and not one nor twenty letters will shake a conviction which has withstood the influences of the Crimean alliance, of the Italian war, of the peace of Villafranca, and of the commercial treaty of 1860.

For the ruling classes of Great Britain the Napoleonic dynasty represents the growth of a vast Continental policy, utterly irreconcilable with the claim which they make for their country to the sovereignty of commerce and the seas. That numbers of Englishmen, remembering the flotilla of Boulogne, and the long death-struggle which began the present century, should look with alarm upon the spectacle of a new NAPOLEON ruling a new empire, and winning new Marengos at the head of an army of 400,000 men, is not at all astonishing. The recollections of so tremendous a duel as was fought between Tory England and Revolutionary France are not to be obliterated in a year or in a generation. It is a splendid tribute, indeed, to the advance which the public mind of England has made under the salutary operation of the Reform bill of 1832, that the liberal opinion of the nation should have been found strong enough to make any alliance at all with a Republican France possible, or to tolerate the presence at Windsor of the heir of St. Helena. But the actual attitude of England, at least in her Parliament and her Press, proves unhappily beyond any doubt that the anti-Napoleanic sentiment of Great Britain is something more than a popular vertigo, or a fierce memory of past hatreds. It proves that the mass even of intelligent Englishmen are not prepared to accept the changes which the altered condition of the modern world imposes upon their national policy if they are to live in peace with their neighbors of the Continent; that they neither can nor will look with confidence upon the growth of France in naval power and in commercial resources; that they are determined still to uphold by sea that system of 1815 which gave the maritime preponderance of the world to England, and made her in fact if not in terms the arbiter of the commercial destinies of the European continent. The "peace" which the Emperor proclaimed at Bordeaux, and which he proclaims again in his present letter, is a peace which England apparently is not prepared to accept as preferable to war; a peace against the results of which to her own preponderance England is quite prepared to arm herself at all points to contend.

Whatever then, the Imperial manifesto through M. DE PERSIGNY may reveal of the Councils of Compiegne, and whatever new suffrages of public opinion it may command for its author, it can hardly be regarded as modifying in the least the political situation so tersely and so formidably described by the English Premier in his recent Parliamentary raising of the fiery cross. All that NAPOLEON here says, he has said before, by word and by deed. To repeat it now is simply once more to define his own position and the position of France in the presence of complications which no patience apparently will avail to unravel without the sword.

An English Diplomatist on American Agriculture.

In pursuance of instructions forwarded by the Earl of CLARENDON in 1857 to all Her Britannic Majesty's Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, that they should send in half-yearly reports on the commerce, industry, and statistics of the countries in which they respectively reside, Mr. IRVINE, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Washington, has forwarded one report to the Foreign Office in London, which is included in the Blue Book of such reports, just presented to the British Parliament. Mr. IRVINE gives a tabular statement of the revenue and expenditure of the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1859, and of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the same period, drawn from the official report of the Treasury Department, and a brief statistical view of American manufactures, compiled from the digest made in 1858, of the returns of the census of 1850, and presented to the Senate. As Mr. IRVINE makes no comment on these statistics, there is nothing original in the portion of his report which relates to them; but his remarks on the agriculture of the United States are interesting, both because the subjects which he notices have recently engaged the attention of the Patent Office at Washington, and for the important bearing which they have on the export trade of the country. After noticing the variety and productiveness of our soil, and stating, as an instance of the latter quality, that in Ohio an acre of land planted with vines, will, in a favorable year, produce two hundred and fifty gallons of wine, whereas the best vineyards in the Bordeaux district, of France, do not furnish more than one hundred and twenty-six gallons per acre, Mr. IRVINE remarks upon the low state of agriculture among us, and the consequent disparity between the produce of the soil on the one hand, and the extent of the land and number of the population on the other. "The immense extent of territory," he observes, "and the comparative scantiness of the population, have induced a good deal of carelessness in the cultivation of the soil. The price of land being low, the proprietors have found it more economical to work out their land than to expend their capital in manures and other means for preserving its productive qualities; and when the soil has become exhausted, the owners have left it for some new settlement. The consequence of this has been that, instead of full and abundant crops, in many parts of the older settled portions of the country, the fields do not yield at present half as much as formerly, and in many localities not a third, nor even a quarter, as much; and that, notwithstanding the advantages of climate, the facility of transport to available markets, and the lightly taxed condition of farmers and planters, the ratio of increase in the agricultural products of the United States is not in proportion to the increase of population."

Mr. IRVINE then refers to the inquiries into this subject which took place at Washington, at the instance of the Patent Office, about the beginning of last year, when the Advisory Board of Agriculture was formed, and interrogatories were addressed to the farmers for the purpose of eliciting information. Mr. IRVINE remarks that hitherto the only source of information open to those who lack the leisure or the practical experience which would enable them to make personal observations of a valuable kind upon the state of American agriculture, have been the newspapers and other periodicals "which," as he observes, "are often misled by their correspondents, and sometimes from private or political motives impose upon their readers." Mr. IRVINE'S report is not dated, but according to Lord CLARENDON'S instructions (which, however, have been so carelessly carried out as to provoke a circular from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, dated January 29, 1860, and requiring a more faithful adhesion to the order of the Government,) it should have been drawn up in time to reach London by the first of August in last year, and a new report ought to be now in the hands of the British Foreign Secretary. The strictures of Mr. IRVINE on the actual practice of agriculture in America, unfortunately find too eloquent a commentary in our recent commercial history for us to contest their substantial truth. So far as the West is concerned, they but echo the language of the most thoughtful and capable Western observers, as for instance Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, our present Minister at Berlin, whose letters on the superficial character of Western cultivation and on the flimsy development given to Western resources, provoked so much serious attention two or three years ago.

The Press and the Stock Exchange.

An indignant gentleman, professing to be "an old stockholder in the Michigan Southern Railroad Company," writes to us in rather a peremptory fashion, and calls us severely to account for venturing to allude to the past and present of the corporation in which he takes so natural and so tender an interest, in the course of certain comments of ours upon the origin and tendency of great speculative excitements in the market of stocks.

We are not at all disposed to quarrel with our correspondent over the scant courtesy and the lavish counsels with which he favors us. As an "old holder" of property which has enjoyed a singularly checkered existence, our correspondent, like Dogberry, is doubtless entitled to write himself down "a fellow that hath had losses." He may have purchased his interest at 140, and after many months of tribulation have found himself only relieved from the prospect of parting with it at 4½, by a sudden wave of financial enthusiasm by which he is reasonably anxious to profit before it subsides again into the apathy of common sense and ascertainable values. Or he may possibly be a Director, bent, after the modern fashion, upon disposing at the best advantage of the property which in other and less enlightened days it would have been esteemed to be his duty to protect, to administer and to develop.

On either of these hypotheses our angry critic may freely accept our forgiveness for his somewhat sharp and less than civil tone.

His counsels and his criticisms, however, deserve a further notice, less perhaps from their intrinsic worth than because they offer us a favorable opportunity for saying a few plain words on a subject of very serious importance to the public at large.

Our correspondent thinks that we have gone "beyond the province of journalism" in our strictures upon the property with which he is connected. We cannot agree with him. We hold it to be a matter highly worthy the attention of the Press, that the passion of speculation has so grown upon the age in which we live as gravely to affect the natural balances, and disturb the natural action of the laws which regulate national growth and prosperity. From day to day we register the proceedings of the financial markets of the country, as we register all other current facts of significance in all departments of human industry and experience. Are we to be refused the right, then, of exercising over this particular class of public interests the same occasional functions of supervision and reflection, of comment and of criticism, which it is the duty of the journalist to discharge in regard to all other affairs of public concern? Corporate values, in their various forms, of which railway property is but one, represent the largest element of modern prosperity. Their enormous increase within the last ten years has brought with it not only new life to all branches of human industry, but also new varieties of moral disease and new perils to society. Thanks to the conditions under which these values have grown up, and are administered throughout the world, tremendous temptations have been forced upon the managers and directors, to whom, as the fiduciary agents of hundreds and thousands of widely-scattered proprietors, the control of the common interest must be absolutely left. We have seen the result of these temptations in the Sobuylers, the Pauls, the Waughs, the Hudsons of our times. The financial crash of the year 1857, by whatever other causes it may have been incidentally precipitated upon the country, is traceable in the main to the blind and inconsiderate temper of the public which had suffered itself to be captivated by the splendid show of elemental advantages which this or that corporate property was able to set before it, without taking the trouble to investigate the manner in which those advantages had been administered, or the proportion which they bore to the results alleged to be inevitable from their employment. In the instance of our great Western Railway Companies, for example, to deal with the subject which our correspondent has put directly in our way, the public and the banks of 1857 were seduced precisely as he would have us now encourage the public and the banks once more to be, to forget, in contemplating the brilliant material condition of Western agriculture, that the prosperity of a country does not necessarily involve the prosperity of every branch of industry which it contains. Men seemed to imagine that an abundance of crops, to be carried from one point to another, would suffice to insure the success of the companies which carried them. No matter how openly extravagant the system might be on which roads were constructed and managed; no matter how notorious it might be that the Directors of these roads were imitating their brethren over the Atlantic, and developing prices in the Stock Market when they should have been nursing profits and curtailing expenses in their legitimate business, it was still so plain to every one that the West was teeming with wealth and the Union with energy, that the grossest blunders seemed venial slips, and the wildest speculation but the reasonable anticipation of a well-assured future And so, with all our wealth and all our energy we brought ourselves in a day, by the crumbling of a single column of commercial confidence, to the gulf of bankruptcy. Then came the natural reaction. Corporate property suddenly became the scorn and detestation of all financiers. Men talked and acted as if the great highways of the nation, our magnificent network of railways linking State with State, the field with the mart, the river with the sea, had suddenly become an incubus on the land, a calamity and a despair. Nobody would buy their stock, nobody advance money upon their securities. Under the weight of this public distrust these companies, or a majority of them, have been staggering onward through two years of national prostration. Economy and prudence have in many cases been forced upon them. Prosperity in many cases once more smiles hopefully upon them from the reviving activity of the populations which they serve. Were they left to the operation of the causes which repair the waste and restore the forces of individual enterprise, doubtless most of these companes would now find themselves at the beginning of a new epoch in their fortunes. And this, it seems, to us to be the duty of the public Press to secure to them by protesting with all its power against the famished speculation which seizes upon them at the first gleam of a new destiny, to hurl them once more into the vortex of speculation, once more to inflame for a brief season beyond all rational limits their current prices, with the moral certainty that at the moment when the banks withdraw their facilities from the adventures of the Summer, to transfer them to the commerce of the Autumn, the real value of these properties must reassert itself with a shock; that hundreds of holders must find themselves burdened with losses they ill can bear, and that the permanent investors, who alone can give a genuine impulse to the new future of these corporations, will be once more frightened away from them by seeing them once more the sport of fluctuations as arbitrary as violent.

The necessity of such action on the part of the Press could not be better illustrated than it is by the assertion of our correspondent that the stocks of other roads, such as the Cleveland and Toledo, the Rock Island, the Erie and the Illinois Central, have advanced, like that which he so plaintively represents, from $25 to $35 per share, during the last three or four months. The most extravagant eulogist of our agricultural prosperity will hardly pretend that such an advance as this can have resulted from the prospect of a single season of improved business opening before companies oppressed with debt, some of them actually prostrate in bankruptcy, all of them burdened with a past from which nothing but the strictest honesty, the most scrupulous fidelity of administration, and the rarest financial taet can rescue their embarrassed fortunes. If an "old stockholder" is simply a stockholder, and only cares for the permanent interests of the property for which he speaks he can hardly fail on mature consideration to see that these interests can have no worse enemy than the men who make "improvement in prices" their first object, and no truer friend than the Press which maintains honesty in "prices" as well as in management to be the vital condition of enduring success for corporate as well as for individual property.

The Americans in Syria.

The correspondence of the Foreign Office in London relative to the present critical state of affairs in the East having been presented to Parliament, we are enabled to give an extract from a letter addressed to the British Consul at Beyrout by Rev. W. BIRD, an American Missionary residing at Deir-el-Kamar, the Christian capital of the Lebanon, respecting the state of that place. Previous to the receipt of Mr. BIRD'S letter, which is dated May 28th, the Consul had mentioned the matter to RESCHID PASHA, who promised to do all in his power to open the communication with Deir-el-Kamar, which was intercepted by the Druses. The letter was sent to Sir H. BULWER, and by him inclosed to Lord J. RUSSELL; the extract is as follows:

"The chief men of Deir-el-Kamar requested an interview with me this morning, and acquainted me with the state of things. They have before them the horrors of aggressive war or of famine. Even now the standing corn is no longer private property. The Christians of the neighboring villages have fled here for refuge. The supplies are all cut off. The people of the place have done what they could to prevent a war; they do not wish it. They implore you to make it possible for them to purchase food. Cannot Government convey mule-loads of flour or wheat here from Beyrout? Must they be left to the fearful alternative of earning their bread by their good swords and muskets? If they can have provisions, they intend to keep quiet, and have no fear of the Druses. If not, they must go forth to attack them, and who can tell the issue? The Druses seem most evidently the aggressors, in *this region, at least*; and the people of this place have received commendatory letters from the Pasha on account of their forbearance. They were promised that the roads would be kept open if they would keep quiet. All this seems empty words. When a man, a servant of the Governor, is shot down in the presence of a Turkish Binbashi and escort, who of the natives of the Christian sects dare go to your city? With the citizens of this place, I would beseech you to use your utmost efforts to save precious life. Help them in their extremity, if it be possible. There are provisions for only a few days longer, as I am credibly informed. Many even now cannot get bread to eat."

On receipt of this letter, the Consul sent a friendly message to the KIAHIA BEY, who was acting for RESCHID PASHA, and received his assurance that he would himself order provisions to be sent to Deir-el-Kamar. This was done on the 2d June, and measures taken to insure their safe arrival. On the same day, however, the place surrendered unconditionally to the Druses, who plundered and burned 130 houses, and then withdrew. On the 6th the British Consul forwarded to Sir H. BULWER extracts from letters received from Rev. Mr. FORD and Mr. EDDY, American Missionaries residing at Sidon, which are as follows, and are substantially confirmed by the reports of the Vice-Consuls:

"JUNE 3.—A company of about 300 men, with women and children, having been driven out of Djezzin and the neighboring towns, fled here for protection, all of whom were killed within sight of the town, after they had laid down their arms and had surrendered. Among the killed were about twenty priests and one or two nuns. The worst of it is, the Moslem go out from the town and unite with the Druses in butchering these helpless people. To this fact Moslem gardeners testify, and the women declare; and their going out from the town with arms in the wildest frenzy, and their returning, I saw. Many women were wounded, and otherwise outraged, some of whom have died. Those who came in were stripped to their under garments. A large number of refugees are now about Mamaryh, and to-day we saw the Druses going out to attack them. They tried to flee towards Tyre, and the Metualis drove them back. There are many hid in the caves and in the trees of the gardens, and all are killed when found, principally by Druses, some by Moslems. The Druses were here this morning, openly buying powder and shot. We have applied for guards to our houses, and have been refused. The distress here for food will soon be dreadful. The Consuls have begged the Binbashi to provide for the admission of the refugees, but he will do nothing."

"JUNE 4.—We are greatly indebted for the timely visit of H. B. M.'s steamer *Firefly*, which has had a marked effect in pacifying the town. Outside the work of butchery and pillage goes on under the walls. This morning five ecclesiastics from a neighboring convent have been murdered, and one, dangerously wounded, escaped to tell the tale. The coming of a Russian frigate here to sound the great guns of warning may be the means of warding off an insurrection which still trembles in the balance, and prevent the atrocious murders and horrid crimes committed on the defenceless Christians fleeing for refuge to the city—not by Druses, but by Mahomedans. I thought the Druses were the body of the ruffian horde, but have now ascertained them to be principally Moslems."

Among the papers transmitted to the Foreign Office is a translation of the narrative of SHAKEE and FATHALLA DJEHAMI HALEBY, native agents of Mr. BIRD, who were in that gentleman's house at Deir-el-Kamar when the place was attacked by the Druses on the 19th June. It appears from their statement that a military guard was placed at Mr. BIRD'S house, which was the only one not attacked. After the massacre it was surrounded by about 3,000 Druses, headed by SHEIK CAPINS-EL-AMAID. They demanded that the men who had obtained refuge in the house—about twenty—should be given up to them, which was refused. During the altercation, one of the chiefs came and proclaimed an order from the Pacha that if, when three guns were fired from the Serai, the Druses did not retire, they would be attacked by the Turkish troops. Mr. BIRD was absent at the time, but returned at this juncture with a safe conduct for the men who were in his house. The signal-guns having been fired from the Serai, SAID BEY DJOUBLAT, and a Turkish colonel, made their appearance with the troops. SAID BEY pledged his word to Mr. BIRD that his house should not be burned. The deponents left Deir-el-Kamar for Abeid, and from thence were escorted safely to Beyrout. The latest information comprised in the correspondence laid before Parliament is contained in a letter from Capt. PAYNTER, commanding H. B. M.'s steamer *Exmouth*, dated June 28, from which we learn that the American mission stations in the Lebanon were all abandoned, the schools broken up, the converts who had escaped the massacre homeless and destitute, and the missionaries leaving for America.

Minor Topics.

— The Camden and Amboy Railroad is generally conceded to be a credit to New-Jersey. The cars are new and comfortable, the engines whirl their attendant trains along at quite a respectable rate of speed, the sleepers lie quietly in their beds, and the conductors generally conduct themselves in a proper manner. The necessity for these appliances to increase the popularity of a railroad may be seen at a glance, but the necessity for constructing *ex-tempore* guillotines along the line is not so easily to be perceived. At one station of the Camden and Amboy road, however, —Rahway, we think—a line of posts is placed so ingeniously near to the passing train that the inadvertent protrusion of a head or an arm would produce as complete a decapitation or amputation as could be obtained in a College of Surgeons. The Company have sagaciously distributed notices through their cars, warning passengers of the danger of standing on platforms, looking out of windows, &c.;—this is all very well as far as it goes, but a goodly proportion of those that travel are, unfortunately, unable to read. Children are proverbially thoughtless, and many adults are constitutionally careless. Safety demands that the line of posts referred to be either uprooted permanently, or else removed to a respectable distance from the passing trains. Unless this suggestion is complied with the Camden and Amboy Railroad may some day find a "dead head" on the train unprovided with a pass from the proper authorities.

— Two native Syrian gentlemen, Messrs. A. ABCARIUS and B. F. N. SOUSSA, are now in this country for the purpose of obtaining contributions for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late disturbances in that country. There is every reason why the Christians of the United States should come bountifully forward to the relief of the despoiled Christians of Syria. These gentlemen bring letters from American missionaries and eminent men in Beyrout urging their claims. Mr. ABCARIUS is at present in Albany; Mr. SOUSSA is for the present in this City.

— The sorrows of Werter have been written, but the sorrows of ALBERT EDWARD remain to be. If the initial chapters of his woes may be regarded as fair specimens of what is to come, nothing but a more than princely fortitude can sustain him to the end. Before the dust of the Provinces fairly settled on his shoes, tribulations began thickly to descend on his devoted head. He had barely landed on Nova Scotian soil when a dozen grindstones were forced into his trunk, and a huge dog was driven between his princely legs. In the ball-room he is obliged to polk not only with slender maidens, but with plethoric matrons, at the risk of becoming unpopular. He has already been made the unfortunate victim of "special correspondents," while "special artists" long since commenced the task of taking off his head. The poor young gentleman cannot sneeze in comfort; the very form and fashion of his "wipe" is noticed by Jenkins, and telegraphed throughout the land. It rained frogs in Egypt, but upon the Prince a more dreadful tempest of toads is pouring. We can only hope that the same hand which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will interpose the umbrella of patience between the Prince and his calamities.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

The Way Department—Curious Proceedings in Regard to the Transportation of Cannon Balls—Private Jobbery.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

The Thirty-sixth Congress will be remembered for many good things among its deeds of commission, as well as for some short-comings that are registered with its acts of omission. It will be remembered that early in the session Mr. Senator WILSON introduced a resolution of Inquiry in the Senate, pertaining to certain contracts and bargains connected with the administration of the Navy Department. After various efforts to secure its adoption, the measure was defeated by the combined and determined opposition of the Democratic majority of that body—the members of which, perhaps, suspecting the venality and corruption of their political associates, amiably interposed to arrest an exposure of the enormities to which the inquiry pointed. Had the resolution been adopted and the investigation prosecuted with thoroughness and vigor, it is not impossible that abundant materials would have been discovered for a much more decisive condemnation of a member of the Cabinet, than that which was given in the House of Representatives to the venerable head of the Government, and his faithful Achates of the Navy Department. I know nothing of the particular facts on which the Massachusetts Senator founded his proposition, but apart from the table talk of every hotel and Congressional mess, and the whispers and echoes from one end of Pennsylvania-avenue to the other, certain information has recently come into my possession which leaves me no room to doubt that there was ample justification, nay, an appalling necessity for the exposure from which the Democracy of the Senate shrank with characteristic cowardice.

I have nothing to relate partaking of the magnificent proportions of the immortal "Fort Snelling Swindle," the Willet's Point bargain and sale, the New-Bedford fort purchase, or the mule auction and flour contract in Utah. These have a preeminence in infamy to which history furnishes no parallel in the exploits of a single individual. They were achievements in official legerdemain the like of which, for the honor of the country, no Cabinet officer has ever before attempted, and before which future competitors must recoil with despair—achievements which stamp one department of the Government as a festering mass of official putrefaction. After such harvests of condemnatory facts as have been gathered up by the labors of HASKIN and others, all pointing with unerring finger to the man who, in spite of his unsurpassed adroitness, has not been able to cover up his tracks, and who has so enveloped himself with suspicion that an investigation into his conduct has been demanded, I believe, at every session since he came into office, I can only regard myself as a gleaner in a single field of official peculation; and the "straws" that I may collect may do little to attract the public attention, but they will at least show "which way the wind blows."

Two or three years ago the Secretary of War set apart fifty or sixty thousand dollars for the purchase of projectiles. These may have been wanted, or not; on that point I am not qualified to give an opinion; but how was the money distributed? Cannon shot are heavy articles, and, of course, their transportation is no small item of expenditure. An ordinary regard to the public interests would obviously suggest that such supplies be procured as near the seaboard—where our forts are located—as practicable; and that the money appropriated for the purpose should be equitably divided among the foundries in the different States, in the vicinity of the forts. What was the plan adopted by the present enlightened head of the War Department? Unless I am misinformed, $20,000 were given to a favorite in Kentucky, where, the papers tell us, the Secretary has an interest in coal and iron mines—and the remaining thirty or forty thousand dollars were distributed among certain pet establishments in Virginia—all of which were as far from tide-water where the fortifications are, as it was possible to go—in Virginia. One of these foundries, it is stated, is west of the Blue Ridge, and the economical spectacle was presented to the astonished natives of that region, of purchasing cannon balls for the General Government, which had to be hauled several miles in wagons to reach canal navigation, then reshipped and transported to James River, and then transferred again to their final destination—some of them, I learn, from Fort Monroe to New-York, and thence to San Francisco. Why not make the shot at once of California gold? There would be a great saving of time and labor, and very little addition to the expense! but, then, the parties to the transaction might not be favorites of the Secretary, or scions of the first families in Virginia.

The Kentucky contractor imitated the example of his superior. He, too, traveled towards the tops of the Alleghanies, and had his shot made in Cincinnati. But as such articles were not wanted in that quarter, the Secretary was for a while as much puzzled "what to do with them" as Sir BULWER LYTTON in the disposition of the characters of his last novel, or as the man who drew the elephant in the lottery. His genius for economy, however, was equal to the emergency, and relieved him from his embarrassment. Instead of sending them by a single vessel to the ports below New-Orleans, where they may one day be wanted, he orders the lot, as I am informed, to be shipped to St. Louis arsenal, where they can never be of use until at some remotely future age of the world, our degenerate posterity may need them to repel the incursions of another race of Goths and Vandals, or Haus, or Turks. By this happy thought, of looking into the distant future, the Head of the War Department may have averted from that city a fate like that which befel Rome, Constantinople, and other cities of Southern Europe in the middle ages. By this shipment of projectiles to the possible future seat of American Empire, to be used in its defence twenty centuries hence, the Secretary has at the same time had an eye to present utility, in the promotion of the internal commerce of the country; for it enables him to expend a large sum of money, in sending them five hundred miles down the Ohio, then one hundred and fifty miles up the Mississippi, and then hauling them several miles in drays, before he can get them to the arsenal.

If this remote possible use of the shot, so sagaciously foreseen by the Secretary, should be disregarded by one of his short-sighted successors, the effect will be still further to stimulate business, in reversing this expensive process of transportation in shipping them to New-Orleans.

Is it any wonder, after this, that the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department have been doubling and trebling within a few years, and that they now form the largest fraction in the entire expense of the army? The transaction also suggests the question whether it is altogether impossible to reconcile the interests of an individual official, or of the Democratic Party, with any show of regard to the semblance of honesty, and the interests of the whole country? If it was necessary for the personal exigencies of the Secretary, that almost the entire appropriation for shot should be expended in Virginia, Richmond was undeniably the most eligible point for their fabrication, not only on account of the large iron establishments there, but on the ground of proximity to the forts on the coast, and of consequent economy in transportation. Yet Richmond was entirely left out of the programme, except in the case of one person who, as a secret token of courtly favor, got ten or fifteen thousand dollars of the money; a man who is not a worker in iron, but a dealer in lumber! I suppose it was not a matter of any "consequence" to the Mr. Toots of the Department, whether the shot were made of oak, pine, or iron, and that in his opinion a saw-mill was just as appropriate a place to procure them as a foundry.

Now, does any one—can any one, I care not how broad his benevolence and how comprehensive his charity—believe that the transactions here detailed could have had an honest and disinterested origin, or that they were performed with an eye single to the public good? It may be that the

Secretary of War is at liberty to quarter himself upon the old soldiers—to live the year round free of rent at the asylum provided for them, not by Government, but by the forced monthly contribution of their more vigorous comrades; it may be that his official position warrants him in law, in the practice of such economy, if his Virginia blood can stoop to it, but the bold, impudent and contemptuous disregard of the public interests involved in the disbursement of money above referred to cannot escape scrutiny, and should not go unwhipped of justice. The motive cannot be mistaken. Men do not degrade high stations, nor voluntarily provoke the most odious suspicions, nor sacrifice the hopes of honorable historical record and renown without a motive. In this case peculation cannot even plead the excuse of party exigency—the highest effort of Democratic patriotism—the party in Virginia was in no strait or danger, and demanded no Federal aid. The whole transaction resolves itself into one of a purely private and personal nature, in which a large disbursement of public money was made by a Cabinet officer, in a manner admirably calculated to benefit individuals at the expense of the Government. It is not for me to say what was the precise motive or "con-sider-ation" which prompted the brilliant stroke of executive talent; and I leave that question to be solved by another Covode Investigating Committee. OBSERVER.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Report of the Paraguay Commission—Awkward Position of the Government—Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet Already Arranged.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 12.

Commissioner JOHNSON returned here on Friday, and has during his absence completed his opinion and report upon the Paraguay question. Additional arguments and evidence were submitted on Saturday to the Commissioners, who will meet to-morrow to consider the same, and make their award, which will be submitted to the President.

Such information as I can gleam confirms my dispatch of a fortnight since, that the award will be in favor of Paraguay. This decision is understood to have occasioned the President great annoyance, and it is not improbable that an attempt will be made to set it aside upon the principle that Paraguay had acknowledged a debt which is denied by her Consul and by both Commissioners. At all events, the opinion gains ground that the fishiness of the claim has been most satisfactorily proven. The Administration fears ridicule, for never did so big a mountain produce so small a mouse.

We have already much speculation here as to LINCOLN'S Cabinet. Mr. SEWARD is set down as Premier, as his occupying the first position will give *caste* to the Administration, and in some measure quiet apprehensions at the South. The Republican managers here repudiate the idea of Mr. GREELEY receiving a Cabinet appointment. The French Mission is assigned to him. HENRY WINTER DAVIS is booked for Attorney-General. The other names I have been unable to learn, though the National Committee have, I understand, a full ticket arranged. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Gen. CASS returned apparently in improved health, this morning, and resumed his official duties. All the members of the Cabinet are now here, Mr. COBB excepted.

News from Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Denver City dates to Aug. 4 are received.

The trial of CARL WOOD, for attempting to kill Mr. BIERS, editor of the Rocky Mountain *News*, had closed. The jury stood one for, and eleven against acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, who voted to send WOOD out of Denver. Comparatively few citizens were present, the crowd being principally made up of the prisoner's friends. He was escorted to the edge of the town by twenty-five men, and thence several miles further by his gambling friends. The result of the trial was altogether unexpected to the community, and has caused great indignation.

The mining news is unimportant. No rich leads have lately been opened.

Many persons were leaving daily for the States.

The last express from Denver brought $13,000 in gold dust.

Pleasing Features of the Campaign in Philadelphia.

MCCONNELSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Democracy held a county meeting last night, at which there was a regular skirmish between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties, and much bitter feeling was evinced. The meeting broke up in a row.

During the absence of Mr. SANSON, editor of the *Democrat*, at Creston, the Breckinridge Party entered his office, mutulated the forms, run up the Breckinridge flag, and issued an edition of the paper under that banner. The affair created much excitement.

A personal reconter took place after the meeting between Mr. SANSOM, editor of the *Democrat*, and G. A. SMITH, a Breckinridge man and an attorney. SANSOM gave SMITH the lie, when the latter collared him.

Mr. Seward in Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, Aug. 12.

Gov. SEWARD, of New-York, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the steamer *Webster*, and was received on the wharf by crowds of citizens. He was waited on at the Bangor House in the afternoon by the Wide-Awakes and an immense crowd. He spoke a few minutes, after which Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Hon. S. P. CHASE, Hon. I. WASBURNE, Jr., and Gov. MORRILL were loudly called for and briefly responded. Mr. SEWARD leaves for his home to-morrow morning by the cars by the way of Portland and Boston.

New-York State Politics.

SING-SING N. Y., Saturday, August 11.

Hon. GAYLORD B. HUBBELL and JAMES WILLIAMSON were chosen delegates to the State Convention by the Republicans of the Third Assembly district of Westchester county to-day. Resolutions approving of the course of the Hon. G. B. HUBBELL in the last Legislature, and endorsing the administration of Gov. MORGAN, were passed unanimously.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, August 11.

Sir ARTHUR GILBERT was to-day chosen delegate to the DOUGLAS Democratic State Convention. He was instructed to oppose any fusion.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day. D. P. WHITE was made President. Eighty-seven counties were represented by 700 delegates. ARCHY DIXON and JOHN C. MASON was nominated Electors at large and a full Douglas ticket was made out. Resolutions repudiating coalition and reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform were passed amid immense applause.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, August 11.

Sixty of the one hundred and four counties in the State give COOMBS 46,866; MCCLARTY, 25,507; BOLLING, 8,572; HOPKINS, 385; KELLY, 284.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, August 12.

Eighty-four counties give COOMBS over MCCLARTY 25,841; over all, 6,565.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The *Republican* says HENDERSON, Dem., is defeated for Congress in the Second District, by 249. As far as heard from, JACKSON leads ORR, for Governor, 6,290 votes.

Ohio Congressional Nomination.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth District nominated WILLIAM B. CUTTER for Congress.

The Chicago Zouaves.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The Chicago Zouaves were escorted to the Parade-ground this afternoon by the National Guards, and gave an exhibition drill, to the immense gratification of the spectators, many of whom were ladies. The Zouaves leave for home to-morrow morning.

Suicide at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 12.

E. G. ATKINSON committed suicide, last evening, at his residence, corner of Ninth and Pine streets. The cause of the rash act is unknown. He was, at the time of his death, a member of the firm of D. G. FULLER & Co., of Paducah, and supposed to be engaged in a prosperous business.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.

The Ball at Charlottetown—Addresses Answered—The Fleet to go to Quebec.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Saturday, Aug. 11.

The Prince danced at the ball last night until 3 o'clock. He embarks again to-day. The whole fleet of six vessels will go to Quebec, but only the three smallest will go to Montreal. The Prince will visit Bermuda after he goes to New-York.

The news of anticipated difficulties between France and England produces a great sensation here. H.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Saturday, Aug. 11.

This morning the Prince held a *levée* at the Government House. He afterwards proceeded to the Colonial Buildings, and received an address from the Legislature, to which he returned the following reply:

GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to receive this from an island which, though the smallest of the British Colonies of North America, has strong claims upon the kindly recollection of the family of the Queen. Its name commemorates the performance of public duties in these regions by my grandfather. Its name is also borne by his descendant, who now visits your shores by desire of your sovereign, not indeed to command her troops, or to hold any authority amongst you, but to assure all her subjects of the deep interest which she has ever taken in those who are extending British civilization and power in these distant possessions. With this, my visit to the lower Provinces is brought to a close; and even if I were not about to visit the St. Lawrence, and become acquainted with the magnificent country which lies upon its banks, I should carry back with me to England a grateful recollection for all the kindness I have received, and an endearing regard and sympathy for a people in whom the love of freedom is combined with a deep-rooted attachment to the mother country and the institutions in which we have all been nurtured.

An address from the Mayor and Corporation elicited this response:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you sincerely for the address which you have just presented to me, and I avail myself of this occasion to request you to express to the citizens, whose municipal councillors you are, my warm acknowledgments for the hearty welcome with which they greeted me yesterday. That loyalty to the Queen, and attachment to the British crown, are the characteristics of the population of Charlottetown I never doubted. You have given the proofs of those feelings which it will be my happiness to convey to her Majesty, and to assure her that you share largely in the sentiment which I may now pronounce to be universal in these colonies. Your expression of affectionate interest in all that concerns my future welfare and usefulness in the career which, by God's will, may be before me, are such as to demand a no less cordial response on my part. I assure you they will not be forgotten.

Murder at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 12.

EMANUEL IVANS, a member of the City Council from the First Ward, had a difficulty last night at his house with his brother-in-law, and fired a shot-gun at him, which took effect on a brother of his intended victim named JOHN NITS, killing him almost instantly.

The Brig Zone Ashore.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The brig *Zone*, from Cuba, bound here, went ashore last night in the fog, on Rain Island ledge, and bilged. She had a cargo of 1,400 boxes of sugar, for Montreal, and eighty hogsheads of molasses on New-York account.

The Schooner Pleasure and the Excursionists.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The schooner *Pleasure*, Hon. G. W. SCRANTON Acting Commodore, arrived at this port last night. The party will probably pursue their voyage east to-morrow.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 10.

A row of buildings on Royal-street, extending from Custom-house-street to Rienville-street, occupied as furniture, liquor and piano-stores, were burned last night. The loss is small, and mostly insured.

Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 10.

A fire yesterday near the dépôt destroyed a number of buildings. Loss $75,000 to $100,000.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo Saxon.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 12—9 P. M.

No signs of the *Anglo Saxon*. Weather fine and clear.

The *Bohemian*, for Liverpool, passed down at 12:35 A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Distracted State of the Country—The Liberals Marching on the Capital—Movements of Vidaurri.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 7.

The schooner *Potomac*, Capt. ARNET, arrived at this port this morning from Vera Cruz, which city she left on the 21st ult. She brings up, with a general Mexican mail, dispatches for the Government at Washington, and special mail bags from the United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, Flag-officer JARVIS, the United States steam sloop-of-war *Pocahontas*, Capt. HAZARD, and the United States storeship *Supply*. Both officers and men of all these vessels are well. The city and port of Vera Cruz also continued remarkably healthy. By this arrival we have advices from the City of Mexico to the 17th ult., and from all parts of the country as late as due. At the capital, what with the late commercial failures and reverses in the field, affairs were in a more disorganized state, if possible, than ever. In particular, the inactivity of MIRAMON, who had done nothing whatever since his late disastrous flight from Guadalajara, gave great dissatisfaction to his party, and a movement for his overthrow, at the head of which was the new Spanish Minister, PACHECO, was talked of. One of the CUEVAS is mentioned as his probable successor, should PACHECO succeed. The more moderate men, however, of all parties, were talking of the return of COMONFORT.

Meanwhile, the recent proposals for a truce meet with very little favor in any quarter. Even the party in whose name the Spanish Minister made them seems to be divided in sentiment on the subject, while the other parties reject them as altogether absurd. In the meantime the Liberals, following up MIRAMON, were rapidly approaching the capital. The forces of the South, under the command of ALVAREZ, were at last accounts at Cuernavaca. BERRIOZABEL was reported to be already on the road leading from Toluca to the city, while the army of the North was said to be approaching from various directions. If there was only a man of military genius and *prestige* at the head of them, says a letter, the capture of the city would be an easy task. So wearied out and exhausted, however, is the country by this long and disastrous civil war, that no movement of any vigor on either side was expected.

A most singular story was current in Mexico, to the effect that Mr. MATHEWS, the British *Chargé*, was about to levy upon the private property of MIRAMON, CORONA, MUNOZ, LEDO, &c., for the payment of the claims of British subjects. Another story had reached Vera Cruz that the Bishop of Guadalajara and other Church dignitaries had been seized by the Liberals on account of the "durance vile" of Gen. URAGA, and that the latter, by an exchange, would now probably be set at liberty.

A rumor was also current at Vera Cruz, just before the *Potomac* left, that there had been a *pronunciamiento* in favor of CUEVAS, before mentioned as PACHECO's favored successor in the Government. CUEVAS was Minister of War during ZULOAGA's Presidency. There had been considerable excitement at Vera Cruz on account of the arrival of the Spanish war-steamer *Isabel II*. Coupled with the report that a Spanish expedition was on the way, it at first created considerable stir. The fact, however, that she came only to receive dispatches from Señor PACHECO soon quieted affairs.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that there was great activity in the Government factories at Mexico, in the work of preparation for the third expedition against the "Heroic City." Guns and shells innumerable are being cast. Meanwhile the fortifications of Vera Cruz are being repaired and put in the best possible state of defence, in case another descent should be made upon the city.

MIRAMON was, at last accounts, still at Lagos, not knowing whither to turn.

The Brownsville *Flag* comments at length on the movements of Gen. VIDAURRI, Governor of the Sates of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, which it thinks are not very well understood. It says:

"He was elected, as most of our readers are aware, by the Congress, the people having failed to elect, although out of a vote of about 19,000, divided between several candidates, he received over 8,000. A disaffection has, however, grown up; a portion of Congress have declared against him, and are taking measures to drive him from the country.

Gov. VIDAURRI has of late been pursuing a course with respect to the specie passing through Monterey for this point, that will be regarded as a singular sort of patriotism by people on this side of the Rio Grande. The owners and consignees are told that the Governor is of opinion that the roads between Monterey and Brownsville are unsafe, that there is danger, that the conductas will be robbed if they are allowed to proceed, and in consequence of his great regard for them and their interests, he orders the funds to be securely deposited in the custom-house, assuring the unfortunate owners that as soon as the roads are safe they shall be permitted to proceed with their money.

The legal duties upon specie are 2 per cent. in the State where produced, and 4 per cent. at the point where exported. Gov. VIDAURRI, however, does not recognize the certificates of payment given in the State where the specie was produced, and collects that duty again at Monterey. Besides this, he also, by a private understanding with the State of Tamaulipas, collects the 4 per cent. export duty, which is only due at the point where the money is exported, making a total duty of 8 per cent. instead of 6. This burden, large as it is, is comparatively light when compared with the forced deposits, which of course have the effect of driving the specie that would naturally seek an outlet here to Tampico, a route both tedious and inconvenient.

It is a fact beyond the possibility of dispute that this is the natural course of trade, the gate of all Northern and Central Mexico; her importations will come here, and the vast wealth of her inexhaustible stores of silver and lead must seek an outlet here, and every one who has an interest in the Rio Grande is of course anxious to see that country in a state of quiet once more. If not through motives of humanity, the commerce of the world demands that Mexican affairs should be settled upon a basis that would insure the protection of our commercial transactions with the people of that country."

The Brownsville *Flag* of the 21st says:

"The goods crossing into Mexico during the month of June were valued at $195,460, upon the books of the Custom-house. The imports during the same month, consisting mainly of lead, wool and hides, amounted to $194,723. It is estimated that about one-fifth of the goods entered at the Custom-house at Point Isabel cross the river at this point, the remainder being disposed of here or sent up the river to points on this side."

VIDAURRI is daily expected in Tamaulipas, and it is thought by some persons in Matamoros that he is connected with those K. G. C.'s, whose organization we had supposed had pretty much fizzled out. They say that armed parties of Americans of seven to twenty are frequently seen with no ostensible business, and they have come to the conclusion that they are K G. C.'s, cognizant of and connected with VIDAURRI's movements.

The same paper has heard that MIRAMON's sudden return to Mexico was in obedience to a "dispatch from the representatives of the English and French Governments, requesting him to hold an interview with them at the capital. It adds:

"What results this interview may bring forth, it is difficult to tell at present. It is hinted, however, that there is a probability that an attempt will be made to make the Government of Mexico a monarchical one, and put MIRAMON at its head as Emperor. There is evidently something of moment on foot; the far-seeing eye of NAPOLEON III. is not closed to the advantages which he may derive from such a Government under his influence and control, and since the United States have failed to take any action on Mexican matters, the establishment of a Monarchical Government in the Southern portion of North America, under the protection of England and France, is by no means improbable."

It would appear, however, that there were other sufficient reasons for MIRAMON's sudden return to the capital, while affairs there, at last accounts direct, do not look much like the return of peace, even with MIRAMON Emperor.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, August 10.

LERDO TEJADA writes that the Constitutional Government has certain intelligence that the Spanish Government is fitting out an expedition to give moral support to MIRAMON's third expedition against Vera Cruz.

The Excitement in Texas.

MORE OF THE ALLEGED ABOLITION PLOT—THREE RINGLEADERS HUNG—FORMATION OF VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

A letter of the 21st ult. from Dallas, Texas, to the Austin *State Gazette*, says:

"The excitement consequent upon the revelations made by negroes under examination, continues unabated. Already nearly a hundred blacks have been arrested and examined separately before a Committee of Vigilance, appointed for that purpose. This Committee consists of the most respectable and responsible gentlemen of this county, whose proceedings have been characterized by the utmost prudence and moderation. Crowds of men are in Dallas, anxious and eager to lend their assistance, and ready to quell every disturbance that threatens the peace of the State. The developments are of the most startling character, unfolding the most diabolical plot that the wickedness of man could invent, to destroy this whole section of country. At the town of Lancaster the same general plot was revealed—to burn the town; to poison the inhabitants; to assassinate the aged females, and to seize and appropriate the young and handsome for their villainous purposes.

MONDAY, July 22.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the county, is here awaiting the action of the Committee of vigilance. The stage came in from Waxahachie yesterday, bringing news of the high state of excitement in that town. The conspiracy and insurrectionary spirit extend to that place in all the horrid forms contemplated at this place. Throughout the country, so far as we can learn, the same thing exists. That town was destined to be burned, the people to be poisoned and slaughtered, and the remaining property to be distributed among the victorious blacks. On Red Oak Creek, the chief prisoner has been arrested and executed. Negroes at Waxahachie have been detected with the poison in their possession; and a runner in town yesterday reports that there have been several executions at that place. We have not yet received the particulars. The Committee of Vigilance have been in session all day, and this evening they announced that three of the ringleaders of the insurrection are to be hanged to-morrow.

TUESDAY, July 24.—This evening, at 4 o'clock, the three ringleaders, SAM, CATO, and PATRICK, were escorted from the jail, under a strong guard, to the place of execution. An immense concourse of citizens and negroes assembled. As they passed through the town, they surveyed with composure the ruins of the once flourishing town that now lay a blackened mass before them. PATRICK remained calm and collected during the whole day, and betrayed no remorse or feeling whatever in view of his approaching doom. He it was who fired the town, and the night after its destruction glorified himself for the deed, and pronounced it only the commencement of the good work. SAM SMITH, so called from the name of his master, was an old negro preacher, who had imbibed most of his villainous principles from two Abolition preachers, BLUNT and MCKINNEY, who lived in the country a year before, and had much intercourse with him. CATO had always enjoyed a bad reputation. They met their fate with a composure worthy of a better cause. PATRICK, with unparalleled *nonchalance*, died with a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and refused to make any statement whatever. They were hung on the bank of the river, above town, and are buried beneath the gallows. Investigations are still going on throughout the country, all of which tend to confirm the facts elicited at this place. The evidence obtained before the Committee will be published in due time.

The Houston *True Southron*, of the 28th, says:

Just as we are going to press news has arrived here from a reliable source that 22 negroes have been arrested and are to be hung in Waxahachie to-day.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. H. L. COTTON, informs us that a letter was received by Thursday's mail, by his niece in this place, from Mrs. BENNET, of Austin, giving an account of a fearful attempt made about the 22d inst. to reduce our State capitol to a heap of ashes. The daring experiment was made to set fire to some twenty-five of the principal edifices of the city; fortunately, however, the flames were discovered and extinguished, before any serious damage had been sustained. On the night previous, the Austin correspondent to whom we are indebted for the intelligence we are recording, had been keeping vigils over the sick bed of a friend, when she observed a sheet of flame bursting from a neighboring house, which in consequence of timely warning, the citizens were enabled to arrest, and save the building from impending ruin.

At present, says Mrs. BENNET, the whole population of the Metropolis are under arms, and laboring under the most intense excitement. A police force, consisting of from sixty to ninety men, are maintaining the strictest system of vigilance, by night and by day.

The Galveston *News* of the 2d, has the following:

"A young gentleman just from Huntsville, informed the Anderson *Texian* of the 28th ult., that the citizens of Walker County were to hold a meeting that day to consider the exigencies of the times, growing out of the Dallas disturbance. A rigid patrol is kept up, and the greatest watchfulness exercised.

The same paper learns from a private source that an attempt was made during the week to fire the town of Brenham. Abolition emissaries were supposed to be at the bottom of it. A public meeting was held at Brenham on Thursday, 26th ult., to consider the matter, and to take such steps as the exigencies of the case might seem to demand.

The citizens of Grimes County held a public meeting on the 26th July at Anderson, Hon. GEO. M. PATRICK presiding. Addresses were delivered by J. W. HUTCHENSON, Esq., Rev. G. W. BAINES, B. H. MCDANIEL and others.

Resolutions were passed to the effect that there is among the negroes in the county a disposition to revolt and be insubordinate; that this feeling is produced by the influence of certain white persons in the county; that it is time steps be taken to rid the community of these men; that preaching to the negroes in the county be stopped, at least for one year; that Northerners coming into the county under pretence of being ministers, teachers, drummers, etc., are to be regarded with suspicion and received with caution; that a Vigilance Committee be appointed, patrols organized, and other measures for safety be taken.

[The spirit of these resolutions is deserving of consideration and imitation in all the counties of the State.—*Eds. News.*]

At Hempstead, a public meeting was held on the 26th, with similar objects to the Anderson meeting. Similar precautions have been taken in Wood Co., and a Vigilance Committee and patrol appointed for the town of Quitman, where an attempt was made on the night of the 20th to fire one of the stores. The incendiary was fired at, but escaped.

At Paris, Lamar County, a meeting was held on the 20th, at which various precautionary measures were adopted.

Judge BUFORD, of Dallas, writes to the Waco *Democrat* from Waxahatchie, Ellis County, confirming the previous accounts of the thorough organization of nearly all the negroes of Ellis and the adjoining counties, originated and superintended by white men, and having for its object an indiscriminate massacre of the white population.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. WALKER.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 7th says:

The Mexican schooner *Brilliante*, Capt. ESPINOLA arrived at this port yesterday from Sisal, with advices from Merida, the capital of Yucatan, to the 20th ult. The news is of the most important character. Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, of whose departure from the Island of Ruatan, on June 21, we have before had accounts, arrived off the Yucatan coast, *en route* to Nicaragua, on the 1st ult. He had with him five vessels and five hundred men, all well equipped, full of spirits, and amply supplied with arms, ammunition and provisions. From Ruatan, off which island the five vessels made their rendezvous, the voyage was a most prosperous one, and the whole fleet passed down the coast in splendid style. The expedition first came to anchor at the Island of Cozumel, off the coast of Yucatan, where it remained, communicating with the mainland and completing the preparations for the expedition, till the 20th ult. It then set sail for Nicaragua direct, where it is believed, long ere this, to have effected a landing. While off the coast of Yucatan the expedition received large reinforcements of men, and was amply supplied with provisions. From Yucatan there is no news of particular importance. The peninsula was, for the moment, in the enjoyment of comparative peace, but the commercial classes were still suffering from the effects of the long and disastrous war of races.

Commencement at Amherst.

AMHERST, Thursday, P. M., August 9.

The exercises of Commencement week closed with to-day's work. Gov. BANKS and Suite honored the College with their presence, and altogether the array of distinguished men was greater than usual. At 9 o'clock A. M., the procession, consisting of the Trustees, Faculty, graduates and under-graduates, marched to the church. The Salutatory Oration (Greek) was pronounced by HORACE BINNEY, of Philadelphia, and elicited the highest acclamations from all parties. We must also notice a poem on "GARIBALDI," by J. WILSON WARD, Jr., and an English oration by N. MIGHILL, both of which received marked attention from the auditory. The number of the graduating class is 47. The exercises in the church closed at 1 o'clock. The honorary degree of LL. D. was confered upon N. P. BANKS, Prof E. S. SHELL and INCREASE LAPHAM; the degree of D. D., upon Rev A. L. THOMPSON, of Roxbury, Prof. AARON WARNER, of Amherst, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The exercises at dinner were most interesting. Speeches were made by Gov. BANKS, President FELTON, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, President STEARNS, Dr. HUMPHREY, the Ex-President of the College, and others. With this dinner closed the exercises of the week. They have been well attended, and of the highest order. The speakers were so well known as to create high anticipations, but these anticipations have all been realized.

About 50 students have already been examined for entrance into the next class, and been accepted. The prospects of the College were never better. D.

The Times and the Michigan Southern Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your lengthy reflections this morning upon the speculations of Wall-street, you take occasion not only to refer to the fluctuations of the stock of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, but you imply that in the advance of its securities there is less of what may be considered sound and proper than can be seen in other properties where the change, or the improvement, has been equally great. We take the liberty to suggest that these strictures might better have been omitted. It seems to be a departure from the ordinary method of journalism, and might be said to be beyond its province. Its effect could only be to depreciate the securities of the Michigan Southern Company—and why the Editor of the TIMES should wish to check a tendency to improvement in the prices of any commodities, is singular, to say the least of it.

The late improvement in the prices of our Western railway securities is based upon the improved condition of the country in which they are located. Large and powerful crops must of a necessity increase business and add to the revenues of our railways. The Michigan Southern Railway, from its favorable position, must command its share of the new traffic, and participate in the new prosperity. The rise, then, in the price of its securities is natural. Under any circumstances, however, it should not have been selected to illustrate the views of the editor of the TIMES, in the face of the fact that the securities of the Michigan Central Company, the Cleveland and Toledo, the Galena and Chicago, the Rock Island, the Erie and the Illinois Central have all advanced from $25 to $35 per share within the past three or four months, an advance fully equal to that in the securities of the Michigan Southern in the same length of time. To have alluded to the whole of these, might have answered their purpose as well, and relieved them from the imputation of having selected this Company for the purpose of an attack wholly unjustifiable.

AN OLD STOCKHOLDER IN THE M. S. R. R. Co.

The Papal Army.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* gives the following full details of Gen. LAMORICIERE's forces:

2 Home Regiments, forming	4 battalions.
2 Swiss Regiments, forming	4 battalions.
Chasseurs, Home, forming	2 battalions.
Chasseurs, Swiss, forming	2 battalions.
Riflemen, Austrian, forming	3 battalions.
Riflemen, Franco—Belgian, forming	1 battalion.
Irish Corps, called St. Patrick's corps, forming	1 battalion.
Total	17 battalions.
Each battalion consists of	1,000 men.
The Gendarmerie on foot amounts to	3,500 men.
Making a total of infantry of	20,500 men

The Cavalry is composed of

Roman Dragoons	2 squadrons.
Light Cavalry (foreign)	1 squadron.
Ecole de dressage (foreign)	1 squadron.
Guides of Lamoricière (French)	1 squadron.
Total	5 squadrons.

If we add to this cavalry the mounted carabiners, scattered over Rome and the principal cities of the Papal territory, we obtain an effective force of 1,500 men, which puts the army up to 22,000 soldiers, without counting the artillery, the organization of which has not yet been finished. This branch of the service is to be increased to 12 batteries; at present, however, only four of these batteries have been completely organized.

Then follow the companies of veterans, the two battalions of half-pay soldiers which cannot be considered as forming a part of the active army, and the corps of *financiers* or revenue collectors, who, by the very nature of their service, cannot be registered among the troops of the line.

In a very short time another Irish battalion will be put on foot, and a new corps of volunteers will be organized in Rome; thus, General LAMORICIERE will be at the head of an army of 25,000 soldiers, all well armed and equipped. These troops will be divided into three divisions of two brigades, and without doubt each composed of the same elements; French and Belgians in the one division, Swiss and Austrians in the other, and Italians, at last, in the third.

Negro Insurrection on a Guano Island.

AN OVERSEER FATALLY INJURED.

The Petersburgh *Express* gives an account of a serious insurrection among the 200 negroes who are employed to load vessels at Sombrero Guano Island. The regular overseer had been temporarily superseded by one SNOW, a man of energy and determination. He had long been accustomed to exact implicit obedience from the sailors whom he had formerly commanded as mate, and did not change his system of discipline on the Island. The negroes, who were principally English and Danish, and were obtained from the neighboring islands of the West Indies belonging to those nations, and were consequently always hostile to Americans, on account of the latter's slavery proclivities, grew dissatisfied with the management of their new superintendent and meditated every variety of revenge. Only four of them, however, seemed to have brought their designs to a concerted measure, and on the 24th of July, one of them was delegated to murder him, while the others were near to see that it was effectively done. They were engaged in loading a car, on this day, and the chosen murderer being on the top of it, took advantage of the foreman as he was stooping on the ground below, and hurled a tremendous lump of guano at his head, crushed his skull with the blow, and left him for dead on the ground. Considerable commotion followed among the whites upon the discovery of the attempted murder, and the negro who committed the deed was immediately arrested by Capt. BURNELL, of the *Emma Tuttle*, and Capt. BENTHALL of the bark *Warren*, of Baltimore, placed in irons and conveyed on board the latter vessel. It was their determination to take him into a United States port for trial. The arrest created the wildest excitement among the negroes, who rose *en masse*, and took possession of the island. The white employes, who numbered only twelve, were compelled to submit to the revolt, but were unharmed, since they remained non-committal, being too much intimidated to attempt to suppress the rage of 200 half-savage negroes, and at the same time afraid to join with them against the vessel, knowing that punishment was sure to follow from the United States authorities as soon as intelligence should have been conveyed to the nearest American port. The negroes threatened to sink the two vessels if their comrade was not given up; and when Capt. BENTHALL attempted to return to shore from the *Warren* they collected on the wharf and stoned him until he was forced to take refuge back upon his bark. Capt. BURNELL got ashore safely, but was met with savage demonstrations from the insurgents, who were armed in their right hands with huge clubs, and in their left with heavy blocks of guano. He with difficulty made his way through them, and was compelled to surrender all the English money he had in his possession, to appease them sufficiently to admit of his escape from their murderous clubs. Getting safely into the office of the agent, Mr. ELLIOTT, who is owner of a large interest in the island, and is well known in this city, he succeeded in making ready for his departure next day, having already taken his load for this city, and of returning unharmed to his vessel. Mr. ELLIOTT expected in the course of a few days fifty Irish hands from Richmond, with as many revolvers and other instruments of government and civilization, through means of which he would be able to subdue the revolters, and effectually prevent any further outrages, should it be his good fortune to escape their fury until that time.

The Superintendent was not dead when the *Tuttle* left, on the 25th, but was not expected to live. There was no physician on the island, and no treatment he received could either alleviate his sufferings or insure a hope for his recovery.

The negroes had refused all offers or demands to return to work, but holding possession of the island, were having a fine time with the provisions and privileges of the place, with nobody to dare to say "boo" to the first one of them. This they will doubtless insist upon continuing until their comrade is given up, or taken by themselves from the *Warren*.

A Bold Conspiracy.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

From the Chicago Journal, Aug. 8.

Two men, named JOSIAH H. BISSELL and WALTER F. CHADWICK, are now in jail here on a charge of conspiring to burn the bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island. Mr. BISSELL is from St. Louis, but has a family residing in Rochester, New-York. Mr. CHADWICK is an attorney of Rock Island.

Our readers will remember that about a year since a most nefarious plan to burn the bridge was narrowly defeated, when a large quantity of combustibles ready placed for firing were discovered by the bridge watchman. From that time to the present vigilant eyes have been on the lookout.

In April last, Mr. BISSELL came to this city and stopped at the Richmond House. He had a business interview with CYRUS P. BRADLEY, Esq., the well-known detective of this city, and after finishing other unimportant matters, came plumply out with a proposition to pay him $5,000 if he would cause the bridge to be burned. He paid Mr. BRADLEY the compliment of saying that if he, BRADLEY, undertook it it would be done. BISSELL, at the same time, lamented the previous failure last Fall, and said that it must be done sure this time. He said that law-suits would never move the bridge, "but let it be once burned and we'll get out an injunction against rebuilding it; do you see?" Capt. BRADLEY did see, and took the bait. Not long thereafter Superintendent TRACY, of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and Hon. B. C. COOK, of Ottawa, Attorney of the Company, were acquainted with all the facts, and from that time to day before yesterday, Messrs. BISSELL & CHADWICK, with C. P. BRADLEY as "silent partner," have enjoyed plain sailing straight into the lion's jaws. They have been allowed to work out their plans to suit themselves, until on Tuesday last a package of combustibles came by express to this city from St. Louis. It contained fifty champagne bottles filled with a highly combustible, treacle-like fluid, known as "Greek fire." This was to be their stock in trade among other combustibles. It was now thought best to stop any further progress at this game. Officer DENNIS took Mr. BISSELL into custody at the Richmond House, and Special Deputy TIMOTHY WEBSTER, Bridge-master of the Railroad Company at Rock Island, served the papers almost simultaneously on CHADWICK in that city. The case was at once taken directly before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court. That body of twenty-four men heard the evidence, called for the fifty champagne bottles, opened one and tried a saucer full of the "Greek fire," which well nigh burned up the jury room, and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon they indicted BISSELL and CHADWICK, who were at once arraigned before Judge WILSON, who fixed their bail at $8,000 for BISSELL, and $5,000 for CHADWICK, in which sums they failing to respond, were remanded to jail.

This morning Mr. CHADWICK gave bail in $5,000, the required sum, and was set at liberty.

THE POPULATION OF CHINA.—A work, entitled *Researches of the Imperial Mission at Pekin*, which has just been translated from Russian into German, gives the following table of the population of the different districts in China, according to the census of 1842:

Name of Province.	Population.	Name of Province.	Population.
Chih-le, or Pe-chele	36,879,838	Hoo-nan	20,048,969
Shan-tung	30,529,877	Shen-se	10,309,769
Shan se	17,056,925	Kan-suh	19,512,716
Hu-nan	39,069,771	Sze-chuen	22,256,964
Keang soo	39,646,924	Kwan-tung	21,252,670
Ngan-hwei	36,596,988	Kwong se	8,121,327
Fuh-Keen	25,799,556	Yuh-nah	5,823,670
Che-Keang	30,437,974	Kwei-chow	5,679,123
Hoo-pih	28,584,564	Kiang-se	26,513,889
		Manchuria	1,665,542
Total			414,683,994

The census of 1780 gave a population of 277,548,431, and the census of 1812 a population of 361,693,179. The ratio of increase from 1812 to 1842, a period of 30 years, would give an increase of 36,451,000 in 1860, which, added to the population reported in 1842, would make the present population of China Proper 451,137,000.

—Among the passengers by the *Adriatic* is JOHN T. HOWARD, Esq., of this City, who has been abroad for several months, partly on business for Col. FREMONT. His family, who rejoined him at Paris, return with him.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

The Board of Delegates of American Israelites will meet at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 6 o'clock. By order.
MYER S. ISAACS, Secretary.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

DODGE—STELLE.—In Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, July 31, by Rev. Dr. Everts, WALTER R. DODGE to Miss S. E. Stelle, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

COPP—STANTON.—In McLean, Tompkins County, N. Y., on Monday evening, Aug 6, at the residence of John B. Hart, Esq., by Rev. A. Boynton, SAMUEL COPP, Esq., to Mrs. MERCY WILLIAMS STANTON, both of Stonington, Conn.

DIED.

HUMES.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 10, suddenly, ALEXANDER, son of James and Jane Humes, aged 18 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father in 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., this day, (Monday,) 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADEE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 11, of consumption, SARAH E., youngest daughter of Joseph W. and Catharine A. Adee, aged 19 years.

Her funeral will take place, from the residence of her father, No. 200 West 24th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VAN WAGENEN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 12, GEORGE, Jr., only child of Mary Elizabeth, deceased, and George Van Wagenen, aged 1 month and 6 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) Aug. 13, at the residence of his father, No. 249 9th av.

DIX.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 12, JOSEPH EVERETT, son of Henry and Almira E. Dix, aged 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 12, Mrs. MARY PETERS, relict of the late John Peters, in her 63d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 143 Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MOLLMANN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, at 6½ o'clock, JOHN AUGUSTUS MOLLMANN, a native of Germany, aged 51 years, partner of the firm of A. Rolker, Mollmann & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 169 Henry-st.

HERON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 11, MARGARET MILLER, after a long and protracted illness, daughter of James Heron, deceased.

Her friends, and those of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Heron, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, from the residence of the latter, No. 322 Henry st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ELIJAH LEWIS, Sen., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 93 Livingston-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

GODFREY.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Aug. 11, EDWARD A. GODFREY, eldest son of Edward Godfrey, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No 62 2d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

ADAMS.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, Aug. 12, JULIA, aged 8 month and 8 days, the remaining twin daughter of John Q. and Susan D. Adams, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Alexander See, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DUMMER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, in the 32d year of his age, EDWARD OSBORNE DUMMER, M. D.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

MOLLER.—At Rockaway, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 11, JAIME RIERA, aged 10 years and 4 months, son of Jaime Riera and Emilie M. Moller.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, this day, (Monday,) 13th inst., at 10 o'clock.

CANFIELD.—In Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, suddenly, on Saturday Aug. 11, at his residence, CALVERT CANFIELD, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation.

WHITE.—At Sand's Point, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 11, EVA KING, only daughter of John H. and Lucy E. White, of this City, aged 9 months and 11 days.

FLEMING.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Friday evening, Aug. 10, META FLEMING, aged 13 months and 5 days, youngest daughter of Frederick N. and Ellen D. Fleming.

Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

HODGES.—At Rutland, Vt., on Thursday, Aug. 9, Hon. GEORGE T. HODGES in the 72d year of his age.

HEAL.—At Tappan, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 9, SAML. W. HEAL, son of N. M. and Augusta C. Heal, aged 9 months and 2 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 381, Aug. 11, 1860.
55, 12, 31, 20, 53, 41, 19, 44, 48, 7, 2, 33, 6.
Class No. 382, Aug. 11, 1860.
7, 40, 69, 45, 13, 30, 21, 9, 2, 23, 22, 74, 75.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 11, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

NEW BOOKS.

READY ON WEDNESDAY NEXT:
THE EBONY IDOL.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $3 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per y	4 [illegible]
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 [illegible]
Making and cutting	6 [illegible]
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 [illegible]
Profit	1 [illegible]
Total	[illegible]

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

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WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

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IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
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PORTE MONNAIES, LADIES' TRAVELING BAGS, &c.,
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, wholesale and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly of No. 11 Wall-st. Watches and jewelry cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen.

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Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
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Will, by the power of one man, throw water at the rate of eight gallons per minute, fifty feet high, with great force. It is the best article ever invented for
EXTINGUISHING A FIRE,
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SPRINKLING PLANTS,
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WETTING SIDEWALKS,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING CARRIAGES, &c., &c.
This article should be owned by every householder. It does away with the necessity of a hydrant. It is a light portable FORCE-PUMP, always ready, easily used, and will come in frequent use by every farmer, merchant and mechanic in the community. Call and examine the article at No. 41 Park-row, Times Building, or address the
AMERICAN HYDROPULT CO.,
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BOKER'S BITTERS,
THE BEST TONIC in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach and bowels, or the nervous system; and more particularly THE BEST MEDICINE against dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever and ague, general nervous debility, &c. THE MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL of its kind, and since more than thirty years acknowledged in this country to be THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.
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IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
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ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATORS.
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MASON BROTHERS,
NOS. 5 AND 7 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have just published
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By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, author of "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States," "A Journey in Texas," "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," &c. 492 pp. 12mo., cloth, $1 25.
This is the third and last of Mr. Olmsted's series of volumes on our Slave States.

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Mr. Olmsted certainly possessed many peculiar advantages for the preparation of an imposing and authentic work on this subject. Combining a singular fairness of mind with exact and effective habits of thought, a rare degree of intellectual integrity with great practical experience, he was well qualified to obtain an accurate view of the field which he had undertaken to explore, and to present a true report of his impressions, without concealment or exaggeration. * * * The results, which he has described with such graphic distinctness of portraiture, are not of a character to gratify the advocates of Slavery; but no one can justly complain of the spirit and manner with which he engages in the discussion. * * * The natural simplicity and quaint humor of his narrative are adapted to disarm even the most inveterate prejudice of hostility. * * * * * * * * * * * In addition to the racy account of personal adventure—if that term may be applied to the experience of the writer, on his often perilous and always exciting journey, and the fund of entertaining, illustrative anecdote with which this volume abounds—it contains much grave discussion on the moral and political aspects of Slavery, which afford perpetual food for reflection, even if its results may not always be desiring conclusions.

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It is a record by a shrewd, calm and thoroughly trustworthy person, of an extensive series of observations made during a tour through the interior cotton States. Common sense is the inspiration of the book, and its statements must influence the opinions of all men who make a boast of possessing that quality.
The previous volumes of this series, *A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States*, and *A Journey Through Texas*, have obtained a standard position in their department of literature, and are thus spoken of by important periodicals, viz.:
It may be considered one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, contributions which has yet been made to our knowledge of those States.—*Edinburgh Review.*
But Mr. Olmsted's entire volume abounds with such suggestive statements, and our American friends would do well to consider them closely.—*London Times.*
This book of Mr. Olmsted's proves that an American traveler can give as attractive and entertaining an account of scenery and incidents in his own country, as Stephens and Bayard Taylor of foreign lands, while he gives us, besides, information of a comprehensiveness, soundness and depth, which could be expected of no one but a native of the Union. This book appears to us among the best of its kind that we have ever met with.—*London Daily News.*
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LOST AND FOUND.

STOP THE THIEF!—$100 REWARD.—STOLEN on Saturday night, July 28, ult., from near White House, N. J., A LIGHT BAY MARE, 14 hands 3 inches high, 11 years old, round built, fore-feet turning a little in, slim neck, small head, narrow between the eyes, mane and tail of a reddish tinge; when teased will appear very cross, gritting her teeth, and a very good traveler. Also, A BUGGY WAGON, blue head-lining at the top, with a white horse painted on each side of the body, and silver-plated harness, with common and Dutch collar; the harness were heavy. The thief is about 30 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, stout built, full face, with heavy whiskers, weighing about 175 pounds. The above reward will be paid for the property and thief, or $75 for the thief on conviction, or $50 for recovery of the property. SAM'L CONNETT, President of Vigilant Society of Readington, N. J.

$35 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber on the night of the 10th inst., a center board SAIL BOAT, 20 feet long, 8 feet 6 or 8 inches wide, high out of water, very hollow bow, bottom planks smooth, with patent rudder, all painted dark green, with no name. The deck is planked with 1½ inch ship's, sprung to shape of boat, has two brass screw ventilators, and plate-glass sky-light let in. A metal mast-hole escutcheon, all painted drab, an oak fender painted dark-red, deck-rail perforated forward but solid aft. Cock-pit divided by bulkhead aft of midships with doors each side center board, all grained oak. Cat rig, with halliards passing under deck to cock-pit. The above reward will be paid for recovery of boat and detection of thieves, and $25 for boat alone. Address, by telegraph or mail, S. WILMOT, Bridgeport, Conn.

LOST.—A CERTAIN PROMISSORY NOTE HAVING been lost, that bore date Oct. 24, 1859, made by Freeman Wood to the order of William J. Wood, for the sum of Thirty-two Hundred Dollars, ($3,200,) payable three years from date, and endorsed by said payee, all persons are hereby forbid from negotiating the same, the payment thereof having been stopped.—New-York, Aug. 6, 1860. CHAS. JOHNSON, No. 174 7th-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN A THIRD-av. car, or in the parquette of Wallack's Theatre, a PORTE MONNAIE, containing a small sum of money and a latch-key. The porte-monnaie is valued as a gift. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the book store of LEGGET BROTHERS, in Fulton-st., five doors east of Broadway.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween No. 3 West 16th-st. and the corner of 21st-st., on 5th-av., a STEEL CLASP attached to a black velvet band. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 3 West 16th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a very competent young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in the washing, or would do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, by a respectable English young woman, a situation in a gentleman's family, to do sewing and chamberwork. Apply at or address C. B., No. 359 Bowery, in the office.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 238 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as child's nurse; has lived three years and ten months in her last place; good City reference. Call at No. 170 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands making soups, jellies, wild fowl, boning, larding, baking and pastry; no objection to go to the country for the rest of the Summer; has first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPETENT trustworthy young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is obliging, and willing to make herself useful; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., basement, near Broadway; a home preferred to high wages.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats of all kinds, pastry and confectionery, desserts, and all kinds of soups; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 183, corner of 38th-st. and 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A PROfessed cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference, and has no objection to go to the country. Call, or address S. H., at No. 2 Washington-square, east one door above 4th-st.

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AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A HIGHly respectable girl as first-class cook in a first-class family; thoroughly understands all its branches; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 9 6th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; is a good chambermaid and waitress, and understands each capacity well, as reference can show; is willing to make herself useful; a home in preference to high wages; no objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., basement, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and, to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGing, humble, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and laundress, or chamberwork and laundress; would do general housework; no objections to country; best reference; a home in preference to high wages. Call this day and Monday at No. 149 9th-st., basement door, near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO good girls wants situations in City or country, for the above situations; the cook will bake well and wash well; the chambermaid is proficient in the business, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain, neat cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, or general servant in a small family. Wages $7. Also, a girl of 13 to wait on table, mind a baby or wait on a lady. Wages, $2 50. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to go a short distance in the country; best City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 7th-av.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, in a private family; understands baking and pastry; is a good meat and vegetable cook; would assist as laundress; has a daughter 16 years of age would do light chamberwork or waiting, or would take care of children, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, as cook and laundress; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No 242 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care of children of any age; can bring them up by hand, and is able to give the best of references as to character and capability. Inquire, for two days, at No. 53 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant woman accustomed to take charge of infants from birth, or as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses, or would do chamberwork if required; she has no objection to go in the country; can give the best of City reference, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring, second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress in a family. Understands dressmaking and to cut and fit children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go by the day or week or month. Good reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 265 Monroe-st., between Scammel and Goerck sts., first floor, back.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on a lady, or take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor, front room. Has good reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—COOKS, PLAIN Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Nurses, Waiters, Chambermaids, Seamstress Girls, for up town hotels, boarding houses in city and country. Protestants and others are waiting situations at the first class female servant's office, No. 294 4th av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—Employers please observe, this office spares no efforts to secure the best and most reliable girls. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted to-day for special situations.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for City or country, German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for this week

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; he leaves his late employer on account of his selling his horses and going to Europe, from whom he can furnish unexceptionable reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young man, (single,) has the best of references for honesty, sobriety and efficiency, is careful of horses and a good driver; no objection to assist in a garden; country preferred. Apply at No. 294 4th av., near 23d st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young man, a situation as coachman, and to take care of a small garden for a gentleman; can get good recommendations. Address J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable man as coachman or groom; is a good careful driver, and fully competent in every respect. Can give the best of City reference. Call at, or address COACHMAN, No. 109 West 25th-st., for three days.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 19 years of age, to take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. W., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; has good reference and not afraid of work. Address J. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious single man, to take care of one horse and cow, if required; had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a single man of steady habits, with good reference. Also, he understands the business in its various branches; graperies, greenhouses, and kitchen gardening departments. Address E. F. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN HONEST, HARDworking and active Scotchman wants the above situation; is willing to drive, work in the garden, look after cattle, and do any other thing he is requested to do. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife, (no family) the man as vegetable gardener; also, understands the care and management of horses or cows; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of a gentleman's place the coming Winter. Good recommendations. Address for two days, FRANK, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation, as groom and coachman, by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN a wholesale dry goods store, by a young man who has had over 7 years' experience; can influence a good trade; best of reference given as to character, &c. Address YOUNG, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH some practical knowledge of business, possessing the means of influencing a considerable amount of York State trade, desires a position as salesman or assistant book-keeper in a wholesale dry goods house; City reference given. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family. The best of City reference. Address C. C., care of Mr. T. Saunders, No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS WAITERS.—SEVERAL VERY RESPECTAble and experienced men, with good testimonials, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of unexceptionable character, as to sobriety, honesty, and industry, as coachman; who can produce the highest testimonials as to capacity, either personal or in handwriting. Address C. R., Box No. 200, *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK—LAUNDRESS.—WANTED—TWO girls, a cook and a laundress, to go to Virginia. Apply for two days at No. 143 2d-av., corner 9th st.

A GIRL—WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork for a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, with best references; to a competent person good wages will be given. Apply at No. 216 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A WOMAN AS CHILdren's nurse, and one who will be willing to make herself generally useful in a small family expecting soon to go to the country; wages $6. Apply at No. 118 West 14th-st.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in Custom-house business; one who thoroughly understands the making of entries, &c., will be liberally paid. Apply, by letter, to P. B., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—TEN FIRST-CLASS TAILORS TO finish coats after machine; one operator on Plainder & Enger's machine; also, six tailoresses. Inquire at No. 5 Ludlow-st., of S. ROSENBLUM, for 3 days.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NURSERY PARTNER WANTED.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
ELLWANGER & BARRY will offer for sale the whole or part of their interest in the "Columbus Nursery," situated at Columbus, Ohio, and conducted by M. B. Bateham & Co.
The purchaser must either be a practical Nurseryman or an active, intelligent business man, as the extent and prospects of the business require more assistance in its management.
This Nursery was founded by its present proprietors in 1855, and now occupies some 90 acres of land, situated on the finest avenue in the City of Columbus, and only one mile from the Court-house.
The land is of excellent quality for the purpose, and additional land of similar quality in the immediate neighborhood can be rented at a low rate. Abundance of manure can be had in the city, generally for the hauling; labor of all kinds can be obtained at any season, and the facilities for shipping are scarcely equaled elsewhere.
The nursery grounds are conveniently and tastefully laid out, inclosed by good hedges and fences, well stocked with specimen trees, and supplied with all necessary buildings, implements and other equipments necessary for a first-class establishment.
The stock at present on the ground is excellent and well assorted, and an extensive trade has already been established.
Mr. Bateham, the acting partner, has been connected with Agricultural and Horticultural affairs in the West during the past fifteen years, as Editor of the *Ohio Cultivator* and otherwise, and is one of the best-informed men on the subject of Pomology and Horticulture in the Western States.
It is not too much to say that this is the best opportunity, all things considered, that has ever been offered in this country, for persons who desire to embark in the Nursery business.
To avoid useless correspondence, no applications will receive attention except from parties qualified to perform active duties either on the ground or in the office, and who can make a cash payment of at least $5,000. For full particulars, apply to
M. B. BATEHAM & CO., Columbus, O.,
And ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y.

FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE.—THE ENtire first floor and basement, 30x75, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., known as the Perrin Market, under a lease at a very low rent, for two years, from May 1, 1860.
The premises are perfectly fitted up, having marble-top stalls, marble top meat and fish stands, oyster-box, refrigerator, vegetable baskets, patent ice-house, wooden awnings, office-desk, &c., &c. Also, horse, harness, wagon, carts, sleigh, &c., &c., together with the book-accounts and good-will of the business, being the entire copartnership interest which is offered for sale to responsible parties, at a low price, and on favorable terms.
The list of customers and book accounts are unsurpassed for wealth and respectability. They can be seen at No. 52 East 32d-st.
For price and terms, apply to J. H., Box No. 132 Post-office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR PERMANENT AND PLEASANT BUSINESS.—The undersigned, for over twelve years in one of the best business streets in the City, would like to make a permanent and very favorable arrangement with a person of business habits, who can command from $1,500 to $2,500 between this and the first of January next, if upon an interview all is satisfactory. The business is pleasant, straight-forward and without risk. N. B.—No one need answer who cannot furnish one-half of the amount within a few days. Address CAMPDEN, Box 168 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A DRY AND FANCY GOODS STORE situated on the corner of one of the leading thoroughfares now doing a good business; satisfactory reason given for selling, and terms made easy; this is a chance seldom offered and a business worth looking after; small stock on hand. Call at No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, VERY LOW, A small job office. The material is almost new. The above is a good chance for any one wishing to commence business. Inquire at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 54, from 10 to 1 o'clock. Must be sold this day.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO
STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY.
OPENING FALL SILKS!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand st.,
Would specially invite the attention of Strangers visiting the City to a
NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH FALL SILKS!
Comprising all that is new in style and desirable in colors or qualities, and
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION.
In anticipating the regular
OPENING OF FALL SILKS,
We make this announcement solely in reference to SOUTHERN and WESTERN STRANGERS, stepping here or passing through the City.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 13,
We will open
150 PIECES RICH FALL SILKS,
OF
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES,
AND
TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES of PATTERNS,
In prices varying
FROM 60 CENTS TO $1 25 PER YARD.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts. Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 299 and 328 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

WORSTED, WORSTED.—3,500 POUNDS DIrect from Berlin, at 12½ cents, for 30 days only, to make room for other goods. Also, Saxony yarn, Shetland Wool Patterns, Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—400 nice fitting Corsets at $1, worth $1 50, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

LINENS, LINEN BOSOMS—WHITE AND brown, Snow-drop and Damask Table Cloths, Damasks in the piece, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, &c., at very low prices. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHing cleaned, repaired and pressed equal to new, by a French process known only to himself. Ladies' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing purchased, for which the highest cash price will be paid. A note will meet with prompt attention. JOHN NATHAN, No. 427 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. **IRON WAREHOUSE.** 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BBH" and STITTS,
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TYP XLT and N BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 406 West 23d-st., Sept. 15. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 36 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.)
Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood, and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS
Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 16. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.
References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, etc., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof James R. Lowell.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.
The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. ROBERTS, Flushing, L. I.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on Monday, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D. D., Buffalo.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—FIFTH-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 12. The Institute stages will convey pupils to and from School from the principal ferries and distant sections of the City.
Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal.
Applications for admission or for circulars made personally or by letter at the Institute.
All communications addressed to
H. M. PIERCE, Principal, No. 437 5th av.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

A LADY, RESIDING NOT FAR FROM New-York, receives into her family little girls, as young as six years, whom she educates thoroughly in English, the modern languages and music. The children are constantly under her personal care, and every attention is given to the preservation of health, and the formation of pleasant manners. For particulars, address A. L. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$260 PER ANNUM.—FREEHOLD INSTItute, a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, N. J., in session throughout the Summer. Circulars at the Store of Mr. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New York, or of Messrs. Baldwin, Sexton & Co., No. 11 Maiden lane. Principals, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.; CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN learn more of business writing, arithmetic and practical book-keeping in one month at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, than in a year at ordinary schools. Reduced August terms, $15 for the full commercial course. Writing, $5. Two seats vacant.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References: Faculties of Rutgers' and Amherst Colleges, Wm. Hall & Son. Wanted immediately, superior teachers of Music, vocal and instrumental, also Music and French. Salaries, $300 to $600 and board. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal. Year commences Sept. 19; continues forty-two weeks. Board, including furnished room, fuel and lights, $126. Tuition in all departments, moderate. No extra or incidental charges ever made. For particulars, send for a circular.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 43 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 68 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to students (both sexes) at moderate charges. Term opens Aug. 23. Catalogues sent upon application.

HOPEDALE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—AT Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y. Terms moderate. For circulars, &c., apply to Wm. Watson, Esq., No. 29 Park-place, or to Edward Haight, Esq., Bank of Commonwealth, or to JOHN ROSENBERG, Principal.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New Rochelle.—Fall term, Sixteenth Session, opens the 3d Sept. Cards of terms at 420 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, or of the Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—A MASS meeting of Republican Young Men will be held at No. 618 Broadway on THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Independent Wide-Awake Club. All Republicans are requested to attend.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, AUG. 14,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 118 Ryerson st., between Willoughby and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.
Furniture, in good order—Rosewood piano, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood parlor suite, 7 pieces; work-table, pier and centre do., walnut extension do., Mott's cook stove and fixtures, &c. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY, Aug. 13) at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.			Shares.		
20	Merchants Ex. Bk.	$50	50	Tradesmen's Bank	$40
40	Metropolitan Ins.	100	20	Continental Ins.	100
25	North River Ins.	25	10	American Ins.	50
50	N. Amsterdam Ins.	25	100	American Tel. Co.	100
50	Washington M. Ins.	100	7	Resolute Ins.	100
250	La Crosse & Mil. R.	100	40	Washington Ins.	50
50	Peter Cooper Ins.	20	58	Chicago & N. W. R.	100
5	Grocers' Ins.	50	50	Niagara Ins.	50
25	N. Y. & Va. S. S. C.	100	50	Hamilton Ins.	15
20	Commerce Ins.	100	25	Brooklyn Cent. R.	100
20	Gt. West'n Mar. Ins.	100	100	Am. Guano Co.	100
10	Mercantile Ins.	50	400	Elizabethp't M. Co.	25
50	Columbian M. Ins.	100	100	Chicago, B. & Q. R.	100
10	Home Ins.	100	20	N. Am. Envelope Co	100

$10,000 Treverton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
5,000 Columbus Piqua and Ia. R. 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
3,500 Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
9,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley R. 1st Mortgage Bds.
5,000 Chicago City 7 ₩ cent. Sewerage S. T. Bonds.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—J. W. PORTER will offer for positive and unreserved sale to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, over $18,000 worth of every description of household furniture, contained in the large 5 story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., the whole being of the very best description, and containing everything useful and ornamental to be found in a first class residence. Descriptive catalogues now ready. Sale positive. Terms cash.

ALBERT M. GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On THIS DAY, (Monday,) at the elegant residence of Zeno Burnham, Esq., No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10 o'clock, consisting of rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, parlor suites, paintings, mirrors, carpets, curtains, also chamber and dining-room furniture.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained on the second floor of a modern house, with board in a small family. Apply a No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown-stone English-basement house No 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

20 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET has recently changed proprietors, and has been thoroughly refitted and furnished; small families and single gentlemen can now secure pleasant rooms for the Winter by immediate application, where they can enjoy home comforts in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Table good, and private to those who wish it. References required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, where there are but few or no other boarders; would require a parlor and sleeping room, early dinner; location between 8th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. C., Box No 139 *Times* Office. The best of reference given and required.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE are desirous of procuring permanent board in Brooklyn, with a respectable private family, or where there are but few boarders taken. Terms must be moderate. Reference required and given. Address A. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor to let, either together or separately to a lady and gentleman, or one or several single gentlemen, with or without board; all modern improvements in the house. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH INFANT and nurse, wish to engage board from about the 1st of October, in a good location and on moderate terms. A private family preferred. Address W. B. F., Box No. 4,589 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentleman, can procure board in a private family, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Call at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn Heights.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAPO COTTAGE, LONG BRANCH.—This house is now open for the season, where good board and fine airy rooms can be obtained on moderate terms; fishing, bathing, &c. For particulars, apply on the premises, on the main road between the village and the beach, or No. 75 Hammond-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, or a few single persons, desiring private board, can have the best accommodations, at a moderate charge, in one of the most pleasant and healthy locations at New-Rochelle. Address H. C. G., Box No. 3,478 Post-office, New-York.

NEWPORT.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES, OR A number of single persons, intending to pass the Summer months in Newport, R. I., can find good accommodations at Mrs. S. M. CLARK'S, No. 10 Broad-st.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm at South Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN D. FREEMAN, Post-office, South Orange, N. J., or to M., Box No. 1,771 Post-office, New York.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Mrs. MARY B. WRIGHTS & SON, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA BATHING AT DEAL, NEW-JERSEY—2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Thos. T. Borden, is open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the grounds afford abundant shade from trees of the largest growth; it is easy of access, steamers leaving from the foot of Robinson-st., North River, daily for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch, and from thence by stage to Deal. For further information apply to SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st., or address the proprietor, WM. HATHAWAY, Long Branch Post-Office.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, L. I., has been greatly enlarged, improved and newly furnished; is now complete and open; is 20 miles from New-York City per new steamer Long Island, leaving James-slip at 4 P. M.; 1¼ hours sail; dining hour at 6 P. M.; returning, arriving in town at 9 A. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad depot, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT.—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan lady, who has had several years' experience in teaching, a situation as resident governess in a family, or as visiting music teacher in a country village; is competent to teach the usual English branches and music, also the rudiments of French if desired; no objection to the South or West; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS SEMINARY PRINCIPAL.—A LADY OF experience, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, usual English branches and drawing, desires a situation as Principal of a Seminary or as Governess in a family; the best of references given. Address, with salary offered, &c., Miss H. E. DEAN, Augusta, Maine.

AS ACADEMICAL PRINCIPAL.—A GRADuate of several years' experience in teaching all the requisite branches of an Academy or High School, wishes a desirable situation as Principal or First Assistant. First class testimonials given. Address A. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

A LADY, EDUCATED AT MT. HOLYOKE Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as an assistant in a school, or as a governess in a family. Instruction given in the English branches, French and Music. Address L. C. M., Hanover, N. H.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—NO. 78 FRANKLIN-ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. B. Mendum, Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.
M. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 712 New-York Post-office.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—SPLENDID NEW AND SECONDhand tables for sale, at reasonable prices; private houses furnished. Orders by mail attended to W. H. GRIFFITH, Practical Billiard Table Maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LEASE, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of Horner Whittemore, Esq., deceased. The premises embrace a commodious two story and basement double house, supplied with gas and furnished with chandeliers and fixtures throughout and about an acre of land, and are situate on Perrott-av., within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing and Hell Gate Ferry, in one of the most desirable locations in the village. Possession given on the 1st of September next. The steamboat *Mattano* makes six trips daily each way between New York and Astoria, leaving Fulton-slip, N. Y. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH LAROCQUE, No. 92 Merchants' Exchange, New York.

FOR SALE—250 ACRES OF LAND, WITHIN 50 miles of the City, in one of the most beautiful and healthy regions of the State of New-York, combining a landscape of rare beauty, diversified with mountain, valley, lake and forest. Abundance of fruit, fine fishing, good, commodious farm house, barn and stabling. About one-half the land is arable, suited to grass or grain. For terms address S. CALDWELL, Bellvale, Orange County, New York, or on the premises, Greenwood Lake, in the vicinity; or refer to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2¾ miles from the depot, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depot. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated—one hour from Cortlandt-st, for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.,
REAL-ESTATE BROKER AND HOUSE AGENT,
HAS FOR SALE
A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, built and furnished in a first-class manner, in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50x75 feet.
A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT, in 45th st., south side, between 6th-av. and Broadway, 22x48, with an extension of 17 feet, well arranged. Lot 22x100 5-12 feet.
THREE HOUSES IN 2D AV., built by days' work, Will trade for lots well located.
TWO LOTS IN 45TH-ST., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Will trade them for good tenant property.
BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE AND STORE IN 9TH-AV., between 26th and 27th sts. Price $9,000.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs. J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their Hotel; containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owners intend making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic brick house, high stoop and counter cellar; gas in house; No 168 West 17th st. Rent until 1st May, $340. Also, the four-story English basement house, No. 328 West 22d-st., with modern improvements. Rent until May, $450. Also, a three-story high stoop house, 20x50 feet, No. 62 West 45th-st., with all modern improvements in good order and very good location. Rent $650 per year. Three-story high stoop house, 17x50 feet, all modern improvements, fine location, No. 128 West 48th-st. Rent $650 per year; and others. Also, some desirable parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, House Agents, 8th av., corner 16th-st. Office open from morning until 9 o'clock in the evening.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or rooms in the handsome substantial building now being erected on the corner of Bank and West sts., being 152 feet on West and 60 feet on Bank sts., and four stories high. Also, (possession immediately,) a room 30x100 feet in the building adjoining, with power. Apply to GUILIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place, or M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY and high basement, 20 feet house, with all the modern conveniences; genteel neighborhood and an unexpired lease of 3½ years; gas fixtures and part of the furniture for sale; worth the attention of anyone in need. Rent $900. Address HOUSE, Box No. 2,250 Post office.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Situated on Lafayette-av.; desirable neighborhood; three story brick; gas, bath, water-closet, heater, &c. Part or all the furniture will be sold cheap. Rent $500. Address W., Box No. 1,103 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE BASEment Room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x130 feet, with entrance way from Prince-street; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the neat three story, basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 121 Adam-st., between Sand and High-sts; rent low. Apply to CHARLES BARNUM, No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of factory Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st st., size 45x108; rent low, and well lighted. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 28 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is four stories, stone front, first-class, and elegantly furnished and will be sold, with the furniture, or will be leased for two or three years to a private family. The owner is going to Europe, and gives an opportunity to a party to get, on a short notice, a comfortably furnished house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine-st.

TO COAL DEALERS.—FOR SALE—A GENteel three-story, high stoop brick house and lot, well located, will be sold cheap, and one-third the purchase money taken in good family coal, balance on mortgage five to ten years. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—A VALUABLE property, clear income of over $25,000 per annum, will be sold to make it an object to capitalists. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FARMS.

AT TARRYTOWN, A FEW MILES FROM DEPOT—A farm (for sale, containing 80 acres, situated on both sides of the road, bounded by a small stream; plenty of springs, &c. Improvements—House, barn, stables, shed, &c.; a good apple orchard. Any person desiring a place to improve, or to farm, will find this a very desirable one, and if applied for soon will be sold at a bargain, on liberal terms. Farming utensils, stock, and crops will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 3,892 New-York Post office, with name. Agents need not apply.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 90 acres; it has good house and out-buildings; ¾ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLIN, No. 70 Robinson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A house at $800, or one half of a good and comfortable house in a genteel location, wanted by a lady and gent, at a fair rent. The very best of references given and required. None but a private respectable family, having no children or boarders, need address, at once, HOUSE, Box No. 4,137 Post-office, giving all the particulars.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS from 1st of November, an unfurnished three story and basement house in first-rate order. Must be in a good neighborhood and with all improvements. Address F. L. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac N. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroot, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

LEONARD & MANLEY,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 22 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1860.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, in all its branches, under the name and style of
LEONARD & MANLEY.
HERMAN LEONARD,
REUBEN MANLEY, Jr.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE, BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1860.
The Bonds of this Company, maturing 1st October next, will be paid on and after this date, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000.—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, the 16th day of August, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, July 13, 1860.
The said stock will consist of two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from taxation, the principal redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 16, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6, 1860.—The privilege of exchanging any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former Companies, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., for seven per cent. Bonds of this Company of the issue for funding the debts of the former Companies, will cease as to parties who do not apply at this office to make such exchange, before the expiration of ten days from the first publication of this notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as decreed by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

DIVIDEND.—OCEAN BANK—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent (3½) out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.—NEW-YORK Aug. 1, 1860.
CHAS PALMER, asst. Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 67 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order, WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Tuesday, July 31, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 13. The transfer books will be closed until the 14th of August.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 31st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.
Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.
The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at a Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 6th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—IF A DRAFT drawn to the order of S. Bernstein, from California, should be presented for payment, please stop it, and communicate with the above at the *Times* Office. The draft has probably been taken from the Post-office by mistake.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS, that I forbid their crediting any one on my account without my written order. S. P. SQUIRE.
Aug. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal, New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold, in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESMAR NO. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
Small cases....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium....27
Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW's hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH."
A WORD TO LADIES!
Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases, and removes obstructions, by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate! Advice free. His celebrated medicines $1. Address Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 18 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 186 Sumner-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 EVENINGS Saturdays and Sundays excepted. As those suffering with nervous debility urinary deposits, involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he informs them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines do not cause sickness.

REMOVAL.—DR. R. CORBETT CAN BE CONsulted, confidentially, at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. Twenty-six years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"Dr. HAMMOND has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*From the New-York Home Journal, Sept. 16, 1860.*
DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and also of Professors Carnochan and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to treat with unerring success, upon strictly scientific principles that do not admit of failure, all affections of the Seminal, Sexual, and Urinary Organs. His rooms are in the Parmlee Buildings, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., first floor, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Français.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.—BRANT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE MIXTURE is a never-failing remedy for all uterine weaknesses. It will positively cure the leucorrhoea. References given if requested, to ladies who were afflicted with this distressing complaint, one, two and three years, and are now in good health. For sale only at BRANT'S Office, No. 14 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 30 AND 40 work horses for sale. They have been worked for the last three years in completing the farm and grounds of the subscriber, and are in good condition. Also, a pair of mules and oxen. They will be shown and priced by calling on Green Wright, Foreman, at Hommock Park, Westchester County.
B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White.

HORSES, WAGONS AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—200 light fancy carriages, rockaways, bretts calashes, pheatons, buggies, business and grocers' wagons; also second-hand wagons of all kinds, and 50 horses. No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SET OF SUPERIOR CARRIAGE harness made to order by Wood Gibson, and been used but three times, cost $200; will be sold for $100, only price. To be seen now at WOOD GIBSON'S, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

SPLENDID COUPE HORSE.—I HAVE FOR sale a deep-blood bay horse, with black legs and heavy mane and tail, very stylish, sound, kind, gentle, and a fine driver, 5 years old, 16 hands high. TIMOTHY T. JACKSON, near Flushing, Long Island.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Mme. PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband—also, that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at 261 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

CARAPHENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to camphene. P. PAGE, W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP. Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 6½ feet hold. Engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 9, 8 A.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 9 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9½ A.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 4½ P.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 12 M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 15, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 15, 6½ A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 16, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 3½ P.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 8 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 4 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ P.M.	Sunday, Aug. 19, 4½ P.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 21, 7 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 10½ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 11 A.M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 6½ A.M.
Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 11½ A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 8, 7 A.M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 12½ P.M.	Thursd'y, Aug. 9, 7 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 10, 1 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 10, 7½ A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 9 A.M.
Sunday, Aug. 12, 9 A.M.	Saturday, Aug. 11, 2 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 7½ A.M.	Sunday, Aug. 12, 4 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 13, 11½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½ A.M.
Tuesday, Aug. 14, 6 A.M.	
Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 6½ A.M.	Monday, Aug. 13, 3 P.M.
Thursd'y, Aug. 16, 7:40 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Friday, Aug. 17, 7:40 A.M.	Wedn'dy, Aug. 15, 3 P.M.
Saturday, Aug. 18, 8 A.M.	Thursday, Aug. 16, 3 P.M.
Sunday, Aug. 19, 8 A.M.	Friday, Aug. 17, 3 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 20, 4½ P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 18, 3½ P.M.
	Monday, Aug. 20, 6½ A.M.
	Tuesday, Aug. 21, 6½ A.M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9 30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5 00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6 45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the undersigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat *Alida* will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6 30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR CORNWALL—ON AND AFTER SATURday, Aug. 11, the steamer ALIDA will land at Cornwall, on both her upward and downward trips.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No. 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50, Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M.; (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt;) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June [illegible] Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 8:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4 30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 62 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL....[illegible]
ASSETS....[illegible]
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON, AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers, Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
JURA....Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN....Thursday, 16th August
ETNA....Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.
Cabin....$75
Steerage....30
Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:
From Liverpool to New-York....$40
From Cork to New-York....30
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.
Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX.
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS.
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$120 | Second cabin....$60
Third cabin, to Havre... 35 to Southampton....30
H. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain, and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First-class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR Liverpool. The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 11:30 to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The PERSIA will sail on the 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF OSWEGO.—WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK against GEORGE A. NORTHROP.—Summons for money.—To GEORGE A. NORTHROP, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK, plaintiff, a copy of which is hereto annexed, (which complaint was filed in the Oswego County Clerk's Office on the 7th day of June, 1860,) and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office in Pulaski, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for eighty-four dollars, with interest from Oct. 25, 1858, besides costs.
A. Z. McCARTY, Pl'tff's Att'y, Pulaski.
jy9-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM Y. FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 383 Grand-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1860.
JANE E. FRENCH, Administratrix.
m5-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BEEBE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Leander Ross, No. 34 Pearl-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1860.
LEANDER ROSS, Executor.
JANE BEEBE, Executrix.
f20-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
"Where have you been John, playing truant all day?
You deserve to be whipped for running away."
"Oh, mother! oh, oh, oh! I'll not do so again;
But, oh! you don't know what sights I have seen;
A baby three times as big as papa,
And a man ten times poorer than scrawny grandma,
And another they called 'What Is It?' a perfect surprise!
And a man, woman and child with white hair and pink eyes!
And then another could add up a sum
'Fore I could get my pencil between finger and thumb.
Then there were great serpents and beautiful fishes,
And sea-shells, and stones, and weeds in glass dishes,
And great wax men, which seemed ready to speak,
Among them the Saviour, so lowly and meek.
But 'twould take me all night to tell the whole story;
Come, mother, and see them all in their glory!
For only twenty-five cents you can see them yourself,
Then you'll lay that old whip away on the shelf."
BUDWORTH'S, late WOOD'S MINSTRELS, close their engagement here next week, and have reserved their best performance, NEW YEAR'S CALLS, for the last. They appear in that and other amusing entertainments every afternoon and evening.

HEENAN'S RECEPTION FESTIVAL,
JONES' WOOD, THIS DAY ONLY,
When he will be assisted by
JOHN McDONALD, JAMES CUSICK,
C. F. OTTIGNON, E. PRICE, and
AARON JONES.
PROGRAMME:
At 12 o'clock—National Salute, 32 guns.
At 1 o'clock—Royal Salute, 17 guns.
At 1:5 o'clock—
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT.
DODWORTH'S FULL BAND, 60 PERFORMERS,
1. Overture to "Maritana"....W. V. Wallace
2. The Immortellen Waltz....Gungil
3. Grand selections from the "Huguenots"..Meyerbeer
4. The "Wild Polka," descriptive....C. Rehm
5. A bunch of melodies on a string of Cords....H. V. Dodworth
6. National airs of the United States.
7. Divertimento from "Lohengrin"....Wagner
8. Song, "Ever of Thee"....F. Hall
9. Selection from the opera of "Massaniello"....Auber
10. Withelmsbad Season Gallop....Heller
11. Quick March from the opera of "Lurline"..Wallace
12. "Jubel" Overture (composed for the *Great Eastern*,) with the accompaniment of cannon for the grand finale....Lindpainter
After the Concert the spectators will please take their places around the arena.
At 3 o'clock.
Contest 1st, Messrs McDonald & Cusick.
Contest 2d, Messrs. Aaron Jones & Ed. Price.
Contest 3d, All the regulations and rules of the arena as observed at the International Meeting will be faithfully depicted. Principals, seconds, trainers, bottle-holders, umpires, referees, &c., &c., will be represented.
The match will be between
THE CHAMPION,
JOHN C. HEENAN
and
Prof. C. F. OTTIGNON.
After which, in order to show Mr. Heenan's extraordinary powers of endurance, he will, after the grand contest, sustain the successive assaults of all the professors above named, who will, one after another, cope with the Champion in friendly encounter.
Then will come the
TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF APPRECIATION,
the presentation of a purse containing the consolidated contributions to
JOHN C. HEENAN.
The entertainment will conclude by 4 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets, 25 cents
Ladies' Balcony seats, exclusively for them and attendants, 25 cents extra
On Tuesday morning, at 9 A. M.,
HEENAN AND HIS ASSOCIATES
will take the train for Philadelphia to meet the Reception awaiting the Champion at that place
AT CAMAC'S WOODS, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON....Lessee and Manager
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Family Circle (entrance on Crosby st.)....25 Cents
Parquette and Dress Circle....50 Cents
Orchestra Chairs....$1
Private Boxes....$5 and $6
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 precisely.
THE INNOCENT STORY.
So identified with our
MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD,
Entitled
CINDERELLA,
OR THE
GOOD FAIRY AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
Will be offered on
MONDAY, Aug. 13, 1860,
Together with a
DIVERTISSEMENT,
In which
ZOYARA,
THE BROTHERS HANLON, ROBINSON,
DUVERNAY, CHARLTON, DE BACH,
And all the forces of
NIXON'S ROYAL EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.
THE HANLONS ON THE TRAPEZE.
GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Look out for the
CURRICULUM CONTEST.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager....Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager....Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director....Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist..J. E. Hayes | Prompter....T. S. Cline
CONTINUED SUCCESS
MONDAY, Aug. 13,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD....as....Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON....as....Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN....as....Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK....as....Murcott
Mr. PETERS....as....Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT....as....Covis
Mr. STODDART....as....Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU....as....Eugenia
Mrs. VINING....as....Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON....as....Augusta
AND
MISS SARA STEVENS....as....Mary Meredith
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, and Every Evening,
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
Comprising the following well-known artists:
BILLY BIRCH,
His first appearance since his return from California.
T. UNSWORTH,
S. C. CAMPBELL, Master EUGENE,
Signor OLIVEIRA,
The great Solo Violinist, late of the Drayton Opera Troupe.
G. W. H. GRIFFIN, R. M. HOOLEY,
J. B. DONNIKER, J. C. REEVES,
AUG. ASCHE, E. J. MELVILLE,
J. T. BOYCE, J. J. HILLIARD, &c.,
Who will have the honor to appear in the best
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT
Ever offered to a New York audience. For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Private Boxes $3.

WINTER GARDEN.
MONDAY, AUG. 13.
FIRST NIGHT FIRST NIGHT FIRST NIGHT
OF
THE RAVELS.
Greatest Pantomime,
BIANCO,
In which Gabriel has won such immortal laurels. This beautiful pantomime will be presented, with new tricks, transformations and fancies. It will be preceded by the charming ballet of
LE DIABLE A QUATRE,
and new and grand evolutions on the
CORDE TENDUE.
This is positively
THE LAST WEEK
The Ravels can perform in New-York.

CLOSING EXHIBITION
OF
STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
13th, 14th and 15th inst.,
THE LAST OPENING OF THE SHIP
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND
On the 16th instant.
Visitors will find steamboats at the wharf, foot of Hammond-st., every half hour from 8 A. M. until 5:30 P. M.
Tickets may be obtained on the wharf at 50 cents each. Children under twelve years of age, half price.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

REOPENING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That in order to comply with the strongly-expressed wishes of the public,
The
GREAT EASTERN
will be
THROWN OPEN TO INSPECTION
For the last three days of her stay in New-York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August.
VISITORS will be admitted between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., at a charge of
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
THE ABBOTT COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES,
Will remain for a short time on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING—ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Members of the Society only will be admitted without charge, on exhibition of the Members' Ticket, which is not transferable.
Visitors to the Egyptian Collection will receive tickets of introduction gratis to the Society's Gallery of Art, 2d-av. corner of 11th-st.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, WILLIAM C. PRIME, GEORGE H. MOORE. } Committee.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors...Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO.
To be succeeded by
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
Concluding with THE DEVIL'S OAK.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS'
THREE SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS, with full Orchestra and Chorus from the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, At PALACE GARDEN HALL, Aug. 14, 16 and 18.
Tickets 50c., for sale at Hall & Sons and Palace Gardens.

PALACE GARDENS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 13,
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
by J. F. STRATTON'S
PALACE GARDEN ORCHESTRA,
and DISSOLVING VIEWS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1860.
DOMBEY & SON.
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS
to witness
MR. FLORENCE'S
personation of
CAPT. CUTTLE,
in
DOMBEY & SON.
Susan Nipper....Mrs. Florence.
HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.
Grace....Mrs. Florence.
Frau Spuytendyvel....Mrs. Florence.
Blinkey Bob....Mrs. Florence.
The Yankee Girl....Mrs. Florence.
(With Songs and Dances.)
Performances commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE,
will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
REVIVAL of the Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
PROCESSIONS, DANCES AND FETES.
THIS EVENING, and every Evening until proper notice, together with
ZOYARA,
THE HANLONS,
DUVERNY, DEBACK, SEBASTIAN, and all of NIXON'S ROYAL TROUPE.
Admission....50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK.
LOOK FOR THE CURRICULUM.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently*, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.
GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 303 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $125, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 303 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons, $8. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY.—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30, Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a selected assortment of iron frame overstrung pianos, warranted; also, a large round corner piano, little used, $185; one 6½ piano, $100; one melodeon, piano style, $65.

$170 FOR A SPLENDID LARGE ROUND-CORNER rosewood 7-octave piano, with all modern improvements; very little used; one 6½ octave piano, $100; new melodeons, $45 and $65.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James-slip, E. R., at 7½ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

CHEAP FARE TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. 12½ cents each way. The steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 9; Peck-slip, 9:10 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Dinner, bait and fishing tackle provided.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting for August at the Reading Rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject of discussion—*Is a Christian nation justifiable in forcing its institutions upon the people of a barbarous country?* O. VINCENT COFFIN, Rec. Sec.

REGULAR MEETING AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, will be held at Room No. 19, Cooper Institute, THIS EVENING, (13th inst.) at 7½ o'clock; meetings public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, L.L.D., President.
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on MONDAY, Aug. 13, at noon. Subjects—*Corn, Small Fruits and the Potato.* Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission is always free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK ZOUAVES WILL MEET on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. Those contemplating membership are respectfully invited.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER for the Enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner of 15th-st. and Union square, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS.—A SET OF INSTRUMENTS for sale, consisting of the following: 1 Solar Compass, never used; 1 Sextant, never used; 1 Transit in good condition; 1 Pocket Compass. The above will be sold at one-half their original cost. For particulars address Box No. 14[illegible] New York Post-office.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MR. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, SECRETARY OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' ASSOCIATION, DROWNED.—Yesterday Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, the well-known Secretary of the Liquor Dealers' Association, was drowned while bathing off the Pavilion Hotel, at the Nevasink Highlands. Mr. RATZ, his wife and several gentlemen and ladies were bathing in the surf, when the swift undercurrent carried them beyond their depth. Through the assistance of those present all were rescued but Mr. RATZ, who became exhausted in his efforts to save his wife, and, sinking, was drowned before assistance reached him. Several physicians were early on the ground, when all the available means to resuscitate him were resorted to, but without avail. For some time the life of his wife was despaired of, it having taken over half an hour to restore her to consciousness. A young man named GARDNER who was bathing with a party of lads near by at the same time, was also drowned, his death being the result of the strong undertow. Coroner MOUNT held inquests on the bodies, when verdicts of accidental drowning were rendered. The body of Mr. RATZ was brought to this City last evening by the steamboat *Long Branch*, and taken to his late residence, the Philadelphia Hotel, in the Bowery, of which he was the proprietor. Mr. RATZ was only twenty-seven years old. He was a native of Germany, and came to this country very young. For several years he was the Secretary of Commodore PERRY, and at one time was clerk in the office of Mr. AUGUSTE BELMONT. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment, as also of the Free Masons. Arrangements for his funeral will be made to-day. The young man GARDNER lived in Buffalo, and was on a visit to this City.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN FROM ANNAPOLIS ROADS.—Yesterday, shortly before 6 o'clock P. M., the *Great Eastern* steamed up the bay on her return from her trip to Annapolis Roads. Her arrival was not anticipated by the crowd of ruralizers who were abroad at Weehawken, Hoboken, Jersey City Staten Island, Long Island Shores, the Battery and along the New-York docks to Christopher-street, off which she anchored. Nevertheless, all who were within hail, when her guns were fired, came rushing down to the water's edge, to see her as she passed. She looked magnificently, and dashed along at a rate that left the tiny craft that strove to emulate her, far and far in the back ground, or rather in the back water. Off Christopher-street, she dropped anchor. To-day she will be on exhibition, at the old price of fifty cents, steamers to take, without extra expense, visitors every half hour from Hammond-street wharf. On Tuesday and Wednesday, she will also exhibit, and on Thursday she will sail for Europe.

TWO MEN SHOCKINGLY MANGLED BY THE PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF A CANNON.—On Saturday afternoon CHARLES WAYLAND, second mate, and DANIEL CARLAND, second engineer of the steamship *Tennessee*, while firing a salute from the bow of the steamer in honor of the launch of the steamboat *Zouave*, from the ship-yard of JOHN ENGLIS, foot of Tenth-street. East River, were shockingly mangled by the premature explosion of the cannon they were using. The men were alone on the bow, and, having fired three guns, were preparing the last discharge when the accident occurred. One of them was ramming home the charge, the other having his thumb on the touch-hole, but, the heat proving too great, he moved his hand slightly, thus causing the explosion. Their clothing was torn into tatters. WAYLAND received a compound fracture of the left leg, a slight wound on the arm, and was shockingly burned about the face and neck. CARLAND's face was blackened and terribly burned with the powder, and both of his eyes put out. They were removed by the Eleventh Ward Police to the New-York Hospital, where, during the night, WAYLAND's injured limb was amputated, the bone having been so badly shattered that it could not be set.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HARNEY.—Gen. HARNEY, U. S. A., late in command of the Pacific Department North, and whose name is so intimately connected with the San Juan difficulties, arrived on Saturday from San Francisco by the steamer *North Star*. Gen. HARNEY left Fort Vancouver on the 12th, and San Francisco on the 21st of July. On the way down he called at Victoria. He is accompanied by Maj. REYNOLDS, Capt. PLEASONTON and Dr. BARNES, of the Army. The General appears in excellent health. In person, he is almost as tall as Gen. SCOTT, and equally as erect in carriage. His snow-white beard and moustache give to him less the appearance of the General than of the Patriarch, and are by no means suggestive of the fierce military General whose bulletins so recently agitated England and America over the unsettled boundary of the Pacific. The General returns, it is understood, to take a new command, in obedience to the pacific counsels which have prevailed upon the still unsettled questions which have given him so much prominence.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—On Saturday morning JAMES MURPHY, a lad of Irish parentage, only 10 years of age, was brought before Justice STEERS at Essex Market, so grossly intoxicated that he could not stand upright. His parents accompanied him, and pleaded so earnestly for his release that the magistrate complied, first exacting from them a promise to take better care of the boy in future. Capt. SQUIRES, of the Eleventh Precinct, stated in his return to the General Superintendent that the lad had been previously arrested on two occasions in the same sad condition, and each time had been discharged by the magistrate.

SERIOUS CASUALTY.—Mr. MEEK, residing in Stryker's-alley, West Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was dangerously injured on Friday night, in consequence of the accidental discharge of a revolver, which his son was in the act of handing him. The ball passed into his thigh, and lodged in his left leg, from which the physicians have as yet been unable to extract it.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—On Friday last, EDWARD FINNELL, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, while at work on the jib-boom of the ship *Lightfoot*, lying in the East River, missed his hold and fell into the water. He was severely injured by the fall, and was immediately conveyed to his residence, No. 46 Mulberry-street, where he died on Saturday evening. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

"SUBMARINE EXCURSION."—On Tuesday next a party will leave this City, in the barge *New-Baltimore*, and proceed to Cliffwood Grove, opposite Keyport, for the purpose of seeing Mr. S. B. HAFF's engineer and diver, dressed in submarine armor, descend into the sea and walk from the Grove to Keyport—a distance of one mile.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Aug. 10, 1860;

	Surg.	Med.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 3	173	83	256
Admitted to Aug. 10	32	24	56
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	9	39
Died	5	..	5
Remaining at date	170	98	268
Males			241
Females			27

Local Politics.

THE TAMMANY DELEGATION TO SYRACUSE.

The Tammany Hall Delegation to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Syracuse, held a meeting at Tammany Hotel Saturday evening, in order to organize previous to leaving for that city. The organization was completed by the election of THOS. B. TAPPAN, President, and JOHN HARDY, Secretary. The list of delegates and alternates is as follows: District 1, Michael Halpin, delegate. District 2, John Clancy, delegate. District 3, James B. Dupignac, delegate. District 4, Henry P. West, delegate; William McCaffil, alternate. District 5, Ralph Bogert, delegate; John Lynch, alternate. District 6, Moses D. Gale, delegate; George A. Jeremiah, alternate. District 7, John Richardson, delegate; William M. Giles, alternate. District 8, Francis B. O'Keefe, delegate. District 9, James Murray, delegate; James P. Dunn, alternate. District 10, Smith Ely, Jr., delegate. District 11, John Hardy, delegate; James G. Dimond, alternate. District 12, F. I. A. Boole, delegate; Richard H. Bishop, alternate. District 13, Michael Conolly, delegate; William H. Doherty, alternate. District 14, John R. Briggs, delegate. District 15, Abram S. Vosburg, delegate; George W. McLean, alternate. District 16, Terence Farley, delegate; William J. Hamilton, alternate. District 17, Thomas B. Tappan, delegate; William Harris, alternate.

The delegates adjourned, to meet at the Syracuse House on Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

THE MOZART HALL DELEGATION TO SYRACUSE.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Republican General Committee to receive and decide upon the credentials of delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse met on Saturday evening, and received the credentials of the following, who were duly elected: District 1, P. Kerrin; District 2, Arthur O'Donnell; District 3, Wm. F. Egan; District 4, Wm. S. Troup; District 5, Benj. Wood; District 6, James Durnang; District 7, George C. Genet; District 8, Peter McKnight; District 9, John Kennedy; District 10, John Daggett Hunt; District 11, N. Hill Fowler; District 12, Charles T. Levinus; District 13, Robert B. Bradford; District 14, Theodore B. Voorhies; District 15, Isaac W. Setlar; District 16, Roger Dowling; District 17, Samuel Boardman.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A VAGRANT—MASSACHUSETTS BEING SHORT OF MONEY, SENDS HER PAUPERS TO NEW-YORK.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of an unknown woman, of extreme age, who died at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of abscess on the brain. During the progress of the investigation testimony was adduced which reflects strongly upon the authorities of Taunton, Mass., who, to relieve themselves of the burden of supporting their paupers, forward them to this City and desert them in our streets. The circumstances attending the admission of the deceased to the Hospital thus appeared in evidence:

BENJAMIN F. DENTON, Sergeant of Police in the First Precinct, testified that on the night of the 27th ult., between 11 and 12 o'clock, deceased, another woman, and a man were brought to the station-house in hack No. 106. The driver stated that he had been engaged by a young man at the New-Haven Railroad depot to convey the parties to the Emigrant depot at Castle Garden, which he accordingly did, the young man accompanying him, and the fare having been paid in advance. On arriving at Castle Garden, the young man stepped out of the coach and requested the driver to wait a few minutes, saying he would return in a little while, for the three persons in the carriage. This he failed to do, and after waiting two hours in anticipation of his return, the driver, not knowing how to dispose of his "fares," brought them to the station-house. Deceased appeared very old and feeble, and was unable to speak. Considering that she required medical attendance, he sent her to Bellevue Hospital. The other woman was apparently a lunatic, and the man seemed also to be partially crazed. He said that he had just come out of the insane asylum at Taunton, Mass., and that he and both the women had come down together in the cars. In the morning, he and the crazy woman were taken before Justice WELSH, who committed them both to the Almshouse, Blackwell's Island.

This testimony was corroborated by PETER McALEER, driver of the hack in question; and the medical testimony as to the cause of the woman's death having been received, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, attaching thereto a recommendation that the authorities of this City should investigate the practice of transporting vagrants from other States into the State of New-York. The State of Massachusetts is especially referred to. It is understood that she is getting so poor that the cost of a single pauper is becoming a burden to her, and that, like the puritanical gardener, she throws the snail into her neighbor's garden, to escape the injury the vermin would do to herself, careless of what wrong is done to her neighbors.

DEATHS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

JAMES MCCUE, a laborer in the Bonded Warehouse No. 27 West-street, died at the New-York Hospital in consequence of an attack of *coup de soliel.* He was an Irishman, 39 years of age....JAMES TRACY, a 'longshoreman, succumbed to a similar attack while working at the foot of Vesey-street, on Friday afternoon last. He was a native of Ireland, 40 years of age, and resided at No. 41 Worth-street. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest in both cases....On Friday night, HENRY CAMERAS, a boy 9 years of age, residing at No. 35 Bond-street, fell from a tree, into which he had climbed, opposite No. 3 Bond-street, and met an almost instantaneous death. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body....Coroner O'KEEFE, on Saturday, investigated the circumstances attending the death of WALTER S. JARVIS, a boy 5 years of age, who fell from the second-story window of his father's residence, No. 85 Amity-street, on Friday evening, and received injuries which speedily were fatal in their result. The child had been put to bed alone in the room, and it is supposed he got up to look out of the window, and, overbalancing, fell to the sidewalk. ....PATRICK LYNCH, a laborer, 62 years of age, received injuries on Friday which resulted in his death, in consequence of having fallen from the second floor of a building in process of erection in Charles-street, near Washington, through to the cellar. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body.

Police Reports.

THEFT AND RECOVERY OF VALUABLE HARNESS.

Capt. WALLING recently received information from the authorities of New-Brunswick, N. J., that a series of robberies had been committed at that place, chiefly of harness, sleigh robes and stable equipments, the wealthy residents of the village being the sufferers, but no clue to the thief had been obtained. Detectives Slowey and Sease were detailed to inquire into the matter, and, with scarcely any information upon which to base their proceedings, have been fortunate enough to effect the arrest of the robber, besides recovering the stolen property, which is valued in the aggregate at $600. These officers having learned on Saturday that one of the public porters at the Cortlandt-street ferry had been employed by a stranger to convey a barrel and a bag, containing harness to a certain house in Washington-street, went to the number indicated and found concealed in the garret a set of silver mounted double harness and a ladies' saddle and bridle. Instead of immediately taking possession of the property the detectives determined to await the appearance of its claimant, who, after the lapse of a few hours, came in. His looks corresponding with the description which had been given by the porter of the person who had employed him to bring the property to the place, he was taken into custody. He gave the name of William Ross, and made a full confession of the robberies in which he had been engaged, besides giving information which subsequently led to the recovery of all the property. He will be sent to-day to New-Brunswick for trial.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

At a late hour on Friday night a number of rowdies assembled at a drinking place in Twelfth-street, and discussed the qualifications, as pugilists, of two men named George Fox and William Donnelly, who, a few days since, fought a ring fight at Weehawken. Among the disputants was James Fox, the brother of George, who angrily defended the character of his relative from the aspersions which Edward Clarey, another of the party, sought to cast upon it. Words having failed to make the obstinate Clarey recognize the merits of Fox, the argument of blows was resorted to, and in the progress of the encounter Clarey received several wounds in his abdomen from a knife in the hands of his antagonist, which finally caused him to fall helplessly on the floor. The friends of the injured man summoned the Police and Fox was taken into custody. Subsequently Dr. Kimbark dressed Clarey's wounds, but stated that it was probable he would not survive them. The prisoner was on Saturday taken before Justice STEERS, by whom he was committed, pending the result of the injuries he had caused.

PROBABLE CASE OF HOMICIDE.

Early yesterday morning, Officer Petty, of the Fourth Precinct, found a man, apparently an Irish laborer, about 35 years of age, whose name has not been ascertained, lying in the hallway of No. 38 Madison-street. At first the policeman believed him to be intoxicated, but a closer scrutiny revealed the fact that the poor fellow was perfectly insensible, and bleeding freely from a wound upon his head. His face and body also bore unmistakable evidence that he had received a terrible beating. A conveyance was procured, and the sufferer was removed to the New-York Hospital, where it was ascertained that the base of his skull had been fractured. Subsequently, Jules Maloy, of No. 91 Monroe-street, went to the Station-house, and said that he recognized the injured man as the person whom, a few hours previously, he had seen engaged in a fight with three other persons, neither of whom, however, he should be able to identify. Capt. Palmer has prosecuted a search for the assailants, but has as yet been unable to find them.

SHOCKING CASE OF BRUTALITY.

John Riley, a laborer, was arrested late on Friday evening by Officer Hillman, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on a charge of having assaulted his wife in so violent a manner that her life was jeopardized. Having gone home grossly intoxicated, and finding his supper had not been prepared, the prisoner became enraged at his wife, and used abusive language toward her. She allowed him to rant without replying to his ravings, but her conduct only increased his irritation. Finally he snatched a fork from the table and thrust it into her head with such force that it required the strength of two men to extract it. Dr. White was summoned to attend the poor woman, and he advised her immediate removal to Bellevue Hospital, where she at present remains in a precarious condition, the prongs of the fork having passed through her skull into the brain. Her husband was held by Justice BROWNELL to await the result of his violence.

ANOTHER SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last evening, an altercation occurred at the corner of Cedar-street and Trinity-place, between two young men, named James O'Donnell and John Gilhooly, with reference to a staetment in a periodical published in this City, reflecting upon Gilhooly. Deeming O'Donnell to have been the author of the communication, he threatened to whip him for making a statement so derogatory of his fair fame, and an encounter followed. During its progress, Gilhooly drew a dirk knife and thrust it into the abdomen of his antagonist, just below the navel, inflicting a wound from which his intestines protruded. Immediately afterwards the assailant fled, and up to a late hour the Police were not successful in their search for him. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by officer Powers. Both the parties are drivers of peddler's wagons, and live near the scene of the affray.

ROBBERY AND RECEIVING OF STOLEN GOODS.

Detectives Bennett and Macdougal, on Saturday morning, arrested a young man named Joseph Haviland, residing at No. 111 East Twenty-fourth-street, on a charge of having stolen wearing apparel, valued in the aggregate at $150, from Mr. Robert C. Cook. Mr. Cook is a tenant of the prisoner's father, living in the same house with him, and he alleges that young Haviland entered his apartment, during his absence, by means of skeleton keys, and effected the robbery. Most of the property was recovered through the efforts of the Detectives, at the pawbroker's, No. 323 Spring-street, where it had been disposed of by the prisoner for $4 25. Subsequently, Jacob Lowenberg, the pawnbroker in question, was apprehended on a complaint for receiving stolen goods. Both prisoners were held for examination by Justice WELSH.

DETECTED AT SHOPLIFTING.

Three women, known as Elizabeth Steinbeck, Henrietta Sleight and Caroline Kope, were apprehended on Saturday, at the wholesale grocery store of Acker, Merrall & Co., corner of Chambers-street and College-place, having been detected by one of the clerks in the act of secreting beneath their garments a quantity of preserved fruits and a box of cigars. The prisoners were taken before Justice WELSH, by whom they were committed for trial. The woman Steinbeck is advanced in years, and has several times been arrested for a similar offence. On searching her a quantity of fancy articles were found in a basket which she carried, and the property is supposed to be the proceeds of other shoplifting exploits. One of her skirts was made double and formed a pocket in which might be conveniently carried a large quantity of property.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Late on Friday night as Mr. Thompson O'Neil, residing at No. 308 Bleecker-street, was walking along Houston-street, he was attacked without provocation by a party of rowdies, who were standing opposite a grocery store at No. 102 in that street. He was knocked down, kicked and stamped upon, so as to make it necessary for him to receive the attention of a physician. Two of his assailants, named Daniel Linn and William Armstrong, were arrested, and Justice CONNELLY held them to answer a complaint of felonious assault. Linn was formerly a policeman, and acquired a very unenviable notoriety from his connection with the affray at Stanwix Hall, which resulted in the death of Bill Poole.

VARIOUS OFFENCES.

Wm. Dader, captain of the schooner *Eveline Ross*, was arrested and brought before Justice WELSH, by whom he was fined $10 for violating the health laws in running his vessel past Quarantine without a permit from the Health-Officer of the Port....Samuel W. Lowerre, a house-agent, was held by Justice STEERS to answer a charge of false pretenses preferred by Theodore Stuyvesant, of this City. The complainant alleges that he hired an office from Lowerre at No. 11 Chambers-street, and paid a portion of the rent in advance. It subsequently transpired that the accused was not authorized to let the premises for the term agreed upon, and Mr. Stuyvesant, disliking to be defrauded of his money, sought legal redress....Bridget Mooney, lately a servant in the family of Mrs. Roach, corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, was committed for trial by Justice CONNOLLY on a charge of having stolen a gold locket and gold watch from her employer. The theft was perpetrated a week ago, and afterwards the accused absconded from her place. She was found and arrested by Officer Gillen, of the Twenty-first Precinct....John Douglass, a seaman, attached to the ship *Wm. Tell*, quarreled with Francis Mortimer, one of his comrades, and inflicted a serious stab upon him with a knife. He was arrested by Officers Holland and Lee, of the Harbor Police, and detained for examination. Mortimer was taken to the New-York Hospital....James Edwards, a lad 19 years of age, was arrested by Officer Judge, of the Sixth Ward, on a charge of having picked the pocket of Rosco Lozenzi, residing at No. 59 Rose street, of a silver watch, valued at $18. The theft was committed opposite French's Hotel, and Edwards was accused of it, but he sought to escape by getting up a sham fight among his confederates. The ruse, however, was too stale to be successful, and the prisoner was committed by Justice WELSH for trial....Three sailors, giving the names of Daniel Constantine, Robert Williams and Archibald Clifford, were arrested yesterday morning by the Fourth Precinct Police on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, Charles Brown, of No. 16 Oliver-street, alleged that he met the prisoners in Water-street, near James, and they asked him to treat them. He refused, when Constantine forcibly deprived him of his cravat, while his companions stood by as witnesses of the robbery. Justice WELSH committed the prisoners for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Fires.

IN A PICTURE DEALER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Shortly after 5 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire was discovered in an office, situated in the rear of the second floor of MOFFAT's Building, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, occupied by Mr. J. ROSENTHAL, importer of paintings, and manufacturer of jewelry. The flames were soon extinguished, but the pictures were damaged by the heat, probably to the extent of $500, which is said to be covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Excelsior and other companies. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. Mr. ROSENTHAL had only been absent from the place a few minutes when it broke out. There are suspicions connected with the fire which the Fire Marshal intends to investigate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The cars on the Flatbush-avenue Railroad began their through trips on Saturday morning. The fare has been fixed at 10 cents, or 8 cents if tickets are purchased. To any point within the city limits five cents will be charged, or four cents by ticket.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Mayor has called a special meeting of the Common Council for this evening. The matter to be considered is the opening of bids for plumbing work in the City Hall.

ASSAULT.—ALONZO LEWIS, of No. 26 Carroll-st., was, on Friday night, attacked by a Mr. MARTIN and his sons JOHN and EDWARD, and severely stabbed in the arm, neck and head. The difficulty originated in a domestic matter.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths reported by the Health Officer last week was 110. This does not include the Eastern District, from which there are no returns. Of the number 29 were adults and 81 children. There were 18 cases of cholera infantum, 10 of marasmus, 11 of infantile convulsions, 8 of consumption, and 7 of scarlet fever.

ITEMS.—ELIJAH LEWIS, an old Brooklyn merchant, died suddenly on Saturday morning of disease of the heart....Mr. BIGELOW's house, No. 296 Carll-street, was entered by thieves on Friday, during the absence of the family in the country....In the month of July, 439 persons were treated in the Williamsburgh Dispensary, and 615 prescriptions dispensed....WM. KAY, a boy, 10 years old, had his foot crushed by a Greenwood car on Saturday afternoon....Information was received at the Sixth Precinct Station-house, yesterday morning, of an intention to put in circulation counterfeit $2 bills of the Passaic (N. J.) Bank, and $2 of the Dover (N. H.) Bank.

Jersey City.

DID NOT COMMIT SUICIDE.—The report that a man named SAMUEL W. ELLIS was found suspended by the neck from a tree, near Saltersville, on Friday last, proved to be untrue. ELLIS started the rumor himself by sending a note to a person in Hoboken, stating that the body of a man was found in the woods, and that the name of "S. W. ELLIS" was marked in India ink on one of his arms. On Friday, Mr. J. TREADWELL, of Hudson City, for whom ELLIS had formerly worked, ordered a mahogany coffin, of Mr. SPEER, undertaker in Jersey City, and directed that carriages should be in readiness at 4 A. M. on Saturday, for the purpose of giving the supposed deceased a decent burial. Some time in the evening the fact became known that ELLIS was still alive, and a messenger was at once dispatched to inform the undertaker that his coffin and carriages could be dispensed with. Mr. SPEER had just completed the trimming of the coffin, and was about retiring to get an early start for the burial. On Saturday ELLIS was about Hoboken, and pretended that until that morning he had no recollection of anything for several days previous.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—About 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, a young fellow who gave his name as THOS. WILSON, was arrested in the yard in front of Mr. WORTENDYKE's house, corner of South Second-street and Jersey-avenue. He had taken off his shoes, and the basement door had been opened. Upon his person was found a loaded revolver, ammunition and a memorandum-book, containing secret marks or signs. He was committed to Jail by Recorder TILDEN.

Distressing Accident at Long Branch.

TWO PERSONS DROWNED.

The visitors at Long Branch were shocked on Saturday by the occurrence of a disaster, which threw a gloom over the place and for a time put an end to festivities among the people temporarily sojourning there. At the customary hour for bathing, Dr. EDWARD O. DUMMER, of Jersey City, Mr. JOHN WHITTAKER, of Trenton, and a party of ladies, proceeded to the beach and were engaged in bathing. The ladies, it is said, by some means got beyond their depth, and becoming alarmed called loudly for assistance, when Dr. DUMMER and Mr. WHITTAKER went to their relief. In their efforts to place the ladies in safety they were so much exhausted that a powerful undertow swept them away, and before they could be reached both the unfortunate men perished. A skiff which was near at hand was launched by Mr. GREEN, one of the fishermen, who succeeded in getting Dr. DUMMER into the boat, and carried him to the shore, where several physicians at once adopted the usual restoratives, but he was found to be beyond resuscitation. The body of Mr. WHITTAKER was also soon recovered, and every means tried to restore him to life, but without avail. The wife and a son of Mr. WITTAKER were with him at the place, where he had been a visitor for many years. He is said to have been an expert swimmer. Mr. WHITTAKER was engaged in the glass manufactory, and was very highly respected. His age was about 60 years.

An inquest was held upon the bodies, and after the proper papers had been obtained from the Coroner, the corpse of Mr. WHITTAKER was conveyed to his late residence at Trenton. Mr. DUMMER was unmarried, about thirty-five years of age, and lived at Jersey City with his mother and sister. His remains were conveyed to his late home. The body of Mr WHITTAKER was rescued by Mr. COOPER, of the Metropolitan Hotel. The boarders at Long Branch have made up a purse of one hundred dollars for Mr. GORDON GREEN, who brought Dr. DUMMER ashore.

The Union Camp Meeting at Yonkers.

The Union Camp Meeting of various denominations, near Yonkers, N. Y., which has continued about a week, closed yesterday with most interesting services. The propitious weather drew an unusual number of visitors from the City. The cordial union of the various denominations participating in the occasion during the week, has been a source of great gratification to all, and has engendered a spirit of conciliation among evangelical Christians which cannot but be productive of good results. Among the clergymen who have participated in the religious ceremonies have been Rev. Washington Gladden, Congregational Methodist; Professor Matteson, Congregational Methodist; Lawson, the Baptist boy preacher; Dr. Mitchell, Episcopal Methodist; Rev. Dr. Pennington, Baptist; Rev. N. Platt, Protestant Methodist; Rev. W. S. Bell, Graham-avenue Church, Brooklyn, Wesleyan Methodist; Rev. J. J. Murray, D. D., Methodist Protestant; Rev. T. Easton, Wesleyan Methodist; Rev. P. Weaver, Methodist Protestant; Rev. J. Q. Adams, Baptist; Rev. Ezra Withey, Protestant Methodist; Rev. Wm. Irving, Independent Methodist; Rev. R. Hanks, Methodist Protestant; Rev. J. J. Smith, Methodist Protestant; Rev. S. A. Baker, Wesleyan Methodist; Rev. Mr. Curry, of New-York, and others. The attendance has been very fair, though at no time so large as the grounds could easily accommodate. Yesterday witnessed probably the largest gathering of the week—upwards of a thousand having visited the camp during the day. The Committee have been much gratified at the strict order preserved on the ground, through the efficacy of Sergeant JOHNS and a squad of Metropolitan Police. They had not only the pleasure of seeing intoxicating liquors summarily removed, and the owners fined, but even the omnipresent lager, which at first graced either side of the entrance, was dispensed with.

Tents will be struck on the ground this morning, and, until the recurrence of the occasion next year, the Union Camp-meeting at Yonkers will be remembered with pleasure by all who participated in its solemnities.

The Methodist Annual Camp-meeting commences at Sing Sing one week from to-day, and will no doubt attract a larger number of visitors than its junior partner at Yonkers.

Cruise of the Yacht Squadron.

THE ARRIVAL AT NEW-LONDON—CONTESTS ON THE WAY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

YACHT SQUADRON, OFF PEQUOT HOUSE,
NEW-LONDON, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

How you denizens of Gotham are to be pitied, broiling and baking in the burning City heat we read of on Wednesday and Thursday, which days were passed by the yachtmen under their awnings, fanned by the cooling breezes of the Sound. The present cruise of the fleet, under our respected and venerated Commodore STEVENS, has commenced with the happiest auspices, and thus far has realized, to at least 300 men composing the present strength of the fleet, their most agreeable anticipations. An excellent brass band sends over the waters in the quiet evenings delightful music. Health-invigorating hawling at the main sheet, and an occasional splicing of the main brace, lay up for the busy man of the city a store of vigor and strength for months to come. The manly, *sans souci*, exercise and abandon from all care and thought of business are to the citizen most invaluable.

Our first day's run from Glen Cove to New-Haven was exciting, each yacht crowding every rag that would hold a handful of wind, from a table-cloth to the awning, that covers the entire surface of the deck. The contest brought out the sailing qualities of the respective yatchs. The *Julia*, as usual, heading the squadron in, the *Rebecca* following three minutes after, and the *Maria* showing the way to the little *Manersing* by one-half minute. Then came the *Favorita, America, Zinga, Gypsey, Malloy* and *Narragansett*, not in the exact mode of enunciation. The Commodore's *Maria* yesterday passed all but the *Gypsey, Zinga, and Favorita.* The *Rebecca* was nowhere, and the *Julia*, too, was unfortunate, so fitful and uncertain was the breeze. To-day we go to Newport. The squadron will enter that harbor in two columns from Beaver Lake. T.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Arrived, yachts *Irene, Narragansett, Mannering, Ray, Alpha.* They arrived in the order as named. They report a very dense fog.

The Last Passage of the Adriatic.

OFF SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steamer *Adriatic*, held in the dining saloon on the 10th inst., as she was approaching New-York, J. F. D. LANIER, Esq., of New-York, was appointed Chairman, and GEORGE H. STUART, of Philadelphia, and S. B. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of New-Jersey, presented the following, which, after being read and discussed, was unanimously adopted, viz:

Since we sailed from Southampton on the 1st inst., our noble ship has been tried with every variety of weather incidental to a Summer passage, and she has proved herself in every way worthy of the high reputation she has already acquired for steady and rapid sailing, and for remarkable quietness even in the highest sea, not one wave did she ship during her entire voyage, nor, notwithstanding her rapid motion, did she make any spray to be of any inconvenience to the passengers.

Amongst us are several sea captains, and very many that have crossed the ocean many times, and we all unite in pronouncing her the noblest of the steamer vessels that sail between Europe and America, uniting in herself every quality to insure safety, comfort and speed. And we unitedly bear the same decided testimony to her noble commander, his officers and engineers; their vigilance by day and by night has been among us the constant theme of remark, and the great ship has been managed as quietly as if under the control of one mind, and their urbanity to their passengers has been only equated by their skill as seamen. In view of these statements we unitedly and cordially recommend to the traveling public the *Adriatic* as the noblest of steamers, commanded by one of the noblest and most urbane and successful of captains. And we earnestly unite in the desire that the Company to which she belongs may continue her on her present route, and that by the addition of other such vessels they may establish a weekly line between New-York and Southampton and Havre; by so doing they would greatly add to the convenience and comfort of travelers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Resolved, That this paper, signed by our Chairman and Secretaries, be given to the Press for publication, and that a copy of the same be presented to Capt. COMSTOCK.

J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
GEORGE H. STUART, S. B. CHITTENDEN, } Secretaries.

Terrible Fight among the Indians.

THREE HUNDRED DELAWARES AND POTTOWATOMIES KILLED.

From the Topeka (Kansas) Record, Aug. 4.

We learn from Mr. DAVIDSON, of Indianola, that a painful rumor was brought to that place on Saturday last, by a returned Pike's Peaker, of a severe Indian fight, some three weeks since, on the Solomon, about one hundred miles above Fort Riley, in which about three hundred Pottowatomies and Delawares were killed. The informant says he passed directly through the scene of the fight—that the dead were all scalped, and supposed the other party to have been Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, &c., who were known to have been in that vicinity at that time. The murdered Indians are supposed to be a party of some three or four hundred Pottowatomies, half breeds and Delawares, that went from this vicinity a short time previous to the rumored battle, for the purpose of hunting buffalo. Among them were Messrs. LE FLUMBEAU, BEAUBIEN, OGEE, DARLING, and several other prominent Indians, well known in this vicinity, who accompanied the expedition for the sake of the excitement and pleasure which it promised.

The fight was witnessed by a couple of pioneers who were at the time hunting buffalo, and was described by them as being a fearful scene. The combatants numbered some thousands, were all mounted, and kept constantly circling, lying down in their saddles, and firing over their horses' necks as they approached the enemy. The fight lasted two hours; quite a number were killed—their informants did not know how many—and at the end of that time the Pawnees broke, and run with the Cheyennes after them.

In addition to the above information, Mr. D. informs us that great excitement prevails throughout the frontier settlements, on account of Indian depredations—that many whites had been killed; also, that he met many families on their way to the larger settlements, carrying with them their entire household goods, having abandoned their homes, their crops, and everything they could not carry away. Companies were being made up at Manhattan, Junction City, &c., for pursuing and chastising these wild Indians, who have never before pressed the settlements so close as now. It is hoped that the commandants of the forts will take this in hand immediately. The settlement of the country on the Republican and Solomon Forks had been rapidly progressing this season, and these disturbances, unless speedily checked, will prove very serious in their effects upon that country.

Messrs. LE'FLUMBEAU and others spoken of above have since been heard from, all safe. The rumors of a fight is confirmed, but no particulars received.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hæmorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P.M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours he is at his private hospital, where every comfort of domestic life is provided for those who require the more important operations, or careful dietetic treatment.

[Advertisement.]

The following two Patents for sale by ANDRE SABATIER at 129 Spring-street: Black French Varnish, suitable for varnishing all kinds of leather, such as boots, harness, metals; also, French Polish, for parlor and other furniture. At the above dépôt these varnishes are offered at the loss prices of 30 cents a bottle. Military accoutrements renewed at $1 a set.

[Advertisement.]

Scrofula or King's Evil, be it constitutional or acquired, can be radically cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The disorder exists in the blood, and these medicines are the most active purifiers ever yet discovered.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Dealers are invited to call at our great manufacturing dépôt for new styles of Gas-Fixtures, &c., &c. WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 10.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day, 800 bales, at 10c.@10⅜c for Middling. Sales of the week, 2,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,550 bales, against 900 bales in the corresponding time last year. *Exports*—2,000 bales. *Total Exports*—2,198,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year's, 460,000 bales. Receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 768,500 bales. Receipts of new to date, 1,100 bales, against 88 bales last year. Stock in port, 54,000 bales. SUGAR firm, and advanced ¼c., at 8c.@8¾c. FLOUR steady at $5 40@$5 50 for superfine. CORN dull; yellow, 60c., white, 70c. BACON buoyant. COFFEE firm; sales to-day, 1,550 bags, at 16c.; stock in port, 2,500 bags, against 17,750 bags same time last year. TOBACCO firm, prices stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Exchange on London, 109@109¼; and with bills of lacing 108½@109. Sight exchange on New-York, 1¼@½ ⅌ cent. premium. *Freights*—Cotton to Liverpool ½d.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales, 700 bbls., at $5 25 for extra State; $6 75 for favorite double extra City brands. WHEAT in fair demand, but parties apart in their views; sales 8,000 bush. New White Indians, at $1 18, and 20,000 bush. old Canada, at $1 25. CORN without material change; sales, 12,000 bush. Indiana, at 55½c., and 8,200 bush. Illinois, at 54c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced ¼c. on Grain; Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 8¾c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—44,800 bush. Wheat; 14,060 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bushels Wheat; 33,800 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 11.

The weather has been very wet. COTTON—Sales to-day 450 bales, including 300 bales of new crop at 11c.@11½c. for good midding; 11¾c.@11⅞c. for middling fair. PROVISIONS and PRODUCE easier but quotably unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 11.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT steady. CORN less active. Mess PORK, $19 50@$19 75. WHISKY firm; 22c. refused.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3¾ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5¾ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad, 5¾ A. M. and	3¾ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5¾ A. M. and	2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 16C Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day, to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph's on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Illinois	Aug. 11	New-York	Southp'tn
City of Washingt'n	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Pacific	Aug. 14	New-York	Galway
Saxonia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg
Asia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Great Eastern	Aug. 16	New-York	MilfdHaven
Prince Albert	Aug. 16	New-York	Galway
Kangaroo	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Arago	Aug. 18	New-York	Southp'tn

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	Aug. 1	Southampt'n	New-York
Anglo Saxon	Aug. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hammonia	Aug. 4	Southampt'n	New-York
Etna	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 8	Southampt'n	New-York
North American	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	Aug. 15	Southampt'n	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES, ETC.

Karnak	Aug. 18	New-York	Havana.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	Aug. 11	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 11.—*In steamship Adriatic, from Havre*—Lady Franklin, Miss Cracroft, C. Grinnell, Miss Grinnell, Capt. Sacketts U. S. A.; J. T. Howard and family, Miss Marvin, J. R. Howard, Rev. Dr. Murray, M. B. Jenkins and servant, H. Creeks, lady and son; E. C. Read and lady, Mr. Wayland and lady, James Hewitt, New-Orleans; A. M. Holbrook, do.; H. J. Redfield and lady, E. V. Haughwout and lady, Alex. Brown and family, Rev. Dr. Spear and son, G. B. Stuart, Jas. Stuart, Judge McKinstry, California; Jas. R. Raymond, L. Simonet, G. L. Todd, W. S. Campbell, U. S. Consul at Rotterdam, and daughter; Mrs. and Miss Houston, Geo. B. Windle, J. C. Wright and lady, J. H. Lichenheim, C. T. Renser, M. Kramer, M. Davidson, H. Maillard, son and servant; Mr. Rosenfelt, Mrs. and Miss Graham, Miss A. Dwight, H. H. Porter, G. Cornwall, W. P. Smith, Jr., and lady; J. C. Hitchcock, J. P. Handy, C. Vandevoort and lady, R. McNamee and lady, Mrs. H. V. Butler and son, W. Page and family, W. W. Pearce, A. W. Corlies and lady, Mr. Richmond, H. D. H. Thomson, J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. Boyt, D. Edgar, A. Barbey, L. Schlessinger, J. D. Dana and lady, G. N. Cleveland, Mr. Catala, lady and child; L. Delaugh, Mrs. Nichols and maid, Blakeman, Mrs. Levins, G. Pearce, C. R. Green, C. F. Ahrens, Mr. Izoays, Mrs. Boardman and son, A. J. Albert, Mr. Partridge, F. C. Lewis, wife, two daughters, two sons and two servants; Mrs. Lawrence and maid; Miss Gould; L. Edgerton and son, Marshall, B. L. Lacoste, Donald McKay, L. Gunter, A. Van Bergen, S. B. Chittenden, lady and daughter; F. P. Freeman and lady, E. Tefft and family, S. H. Carpenter, lady and daughter; Mr. Geddes and family, W. Carrington, C. W. Brown, lady and daughter; J. Caron and lady, Mr. Hardcastle, lady and servant; H. E. Tompkins, Mr. Tiffany, J. S. Atwood, J. S. Atwood, Jr., F. Henry, H. Schwabe, D. Courtois, P. Richards and brother, Master Weiss, J. Cosle, A. Decuir, J. McCreerf, J. Schultz, J. Sullivan, A. Blank, J. Gut, O. Schwindy, A. Lenprick, H. May and wife, J. B. Thorp and lady, Mrs. L. Wood, Capt. Brown, Capt. Armstrong, W. H. Doughty, Matteson E. Bailey, G. Hall, B. K. Hurt, J. E. Caldwell and lady, W. Schauss, Miss Blackwell, Capt. Osgood and family, Mr. Burchard, J. P. Handy, Mrs. E. A. Levy and child, J. P. Baker, R. Williams, C. F. Lee, Miss Aikin, E. Mowry, Mr. Phillippe, lady and servant, Mr. Deveau, J. M. Miller, J. S. Shultz. Total, 281 in first cabin; none in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 08	Sun sets	7 02	Moon rises	1 01

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 39	Gov. Island	5 28	Hell Gate	6 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Illinois, Terry, Havre, D. Torrance; Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Cahawba, Smith, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburg, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Orpheus, Howes, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Nova Rival, Freitas, Terceira, J. M. Smith; Far West, Prindle, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; Canvas Back, Clark, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Washington, White, Liverpool, W. T. Frost; Esmeralda, Yord, London, Dunham & Dimon; Isabella Howes, St. John, Crocker, Wood & Co.; Brutus, Hursell, New-Bedford, master.

Barks Alamo, Patterson, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Zephyr, Lane, Marseilles, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; Nova Theresa Cubano, (Sp.,) Bolivar, Barcelona, Rivera & Hall; Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Linden, Kirby, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brigs Grenada, Pettingill, Nuevitas, T. Owen & Sons; Umpire, Higgins, Cienfuegos, ——; Mary Alvira, Ames, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; J. W. Harris, Rathbone, Gibraltar, D. R. De Wolff; Ann, Buxton, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; R. A. Fisher, Ketchum, Matanzas, J. & T. A. R. Webster; Selmah, Crow, St. John, J. S. Bealey; Acadian, Shaw, Hantsport, D. R. De Wolff; E. A. Reed, Crane, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Howard, Howard, Newbern, J. L. Davis; M. Moore, Bennett, Fernandina, M. T. Runyan & Co.; Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Ben, Hickman, Wilmington, ——; Nanette, (Dan.,) Ozarbide, Antigua, Smith, Jones & Co.; B. Watson, Tilton, Havana, I. B. Gager; Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Harbor Island, master; Equator, Roberts, Harbor Island, ——; Azcnian, (Br.,) Eaness, Nassau, master; Eliza, Hedwing, St. Pierre, G. Wheelwright; John N. Genin, Phillips, Lavaca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Queen of the South, Elwood, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; May, Smith, Charleston, ——; Julia Fox, Leaming, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Empire, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mary Eliza, Lyons, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. F. Strong, Liscum, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Era, Mayo, Boston, J. W. McKee; Granite State, Hallett, Boston, Dayton & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Adriatic, Comstock, Havre Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to North Atlantic Steamship Co. Arr. off Battery at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 10, lat. 40 38, lon. 69, passed ship Philadelphia, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Escort, Hussey, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 164 passengers to David Ogden. July 10, signalized Am. brig Purla, bd. E. 11th, signalized Fr. bark Lydia, bd. E.; also Span. brig Fleur de Maria, bd. E. July 25, lat. 42, lon. 33 40, saw a large Am. whaling bark painted white, lying to under foresail and spanker, with three boats in diavts on the port side. Also another Am. whaling bark, painted black, cruising in co.; plenty of whales around. Aug. 6, lat. 41 15, lon. 64 05, at 6 P. M., saw Br. steamship Vizo, bd. E. Aug. 9, 97 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took pilot from boat E. Forrest, No. 14.

Ship William Tell, Funck, Havre July 1, with mdse. and 382 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. July 19, lat. 44, lon. 29, was boarded by the captain of whaling bark Statina of New Bedford, on a cruise, was out 33 months. Had 2,400 bbls. oil and 18,000 lbs. bone; all well.

Ship Emerald Isle, Cornish, Liverpool July 5, with mdse. and 685 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Had 2 births and 1 death on the passage.

Ship Carolus Magnus, Ashby, Liverpool July 6, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, London July —, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship John H. Jarvis, (of Boston,) Collins, Marseilles July 19, with mdse. to E. Caylus, de Ruyter & Co.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool July 5, with mdse. to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton.

Ship Lancaster, Olsen, Marseilles 50 ds., with mdse. to Robt. L. Taylor.

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) Hasagen, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. and 21 passengers to Udolpho Wolfe.

Bark Sarah Park, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Sunderland June 30, via the English Channel, with 900 tons coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. From lon. 15 to 50 had light winds from S. S. W. to W. N. W., and fine weather. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45; saw no ice. Aug. 1, no lat. nor lon., 6 P. M., passed a large Am. ship showing Holyhead signals Nos. 4, 0, 7, 8 2d dist. pennant; had a round stern and double topsails.

Bark Ella, (of Boston,) Howes, Seville, Spain, 30 ds., with liquorice, corks, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller. July 23, lat. 36 48, lon. 38 12, spoke whaling brig Amelia, of Mattapoisett, on a cruise, 110 ds. out, all well; had 125 bbls. sperm.

Bark Ocean's Favorite, (of Bristol, R. I.,) Norris, Trinidad, Cuba, July 26, with sugar and molasses to Dovall & Co.

Brig Thomas Swann, Bockelman, Savanilla July 21, with hides, fustic, &c., to McLean & Lintz. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Taratine, Pressy, Lingan, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 9 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig Emily, Saunders, Rondout, coal, for Portland.

Schr. Vernon, (Br.,) Sower, Hillsboro, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Isaac Cohen Hertz, Spofford, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Rondout, with cement for Portland.

Schr. Dr. Rogers, Adams, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Gen. Warren, Benson, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Eclipse, (Br.,) Tarr, Parsboro, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Spray, (Br.,) Shaw, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McLellen, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Ann, Marshall, Deer Isle, Me., 15 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Fire Fly, (Br.,) Stirrup, Eleuthera 7 ds., with 3,000 dozen pineapples to E. Perot.

Schr. Village Belle (Br.,) Harvey, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (Br.,) Hutcheson, Eleuthera 9 ds., with fruit to Jas. Douglass

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, Smith, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Oriental, Robinson, Rondout, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Lucy Virginia, Hall, Virginia 3 ds., melons.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 12.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. Left at Aspinwall U. S. ships Sabine and Falmouth and storeship Release all well. The brig S. B. Nash, hence, just arr. The U. S. flag-ship Lancaster, Commodore Montgomery, and sloop-of-war St. Mary's was at Panama Aug. 4. The North Star did not bring the mails.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.,) Capt. John Vine Hall, Annapolis and an excursion 19 hours, with 34 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Montgomery, Berry, Savannah, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to master.

Steamtug Jacob Bell, Anthony, Fall River 20 hours, having in tow ship Western Queen.

Ship Daring, (of Boston,) Simonson, Baker's Island April 14, via Hampton Roads 6 ds., with guano to C. S. Marshall. No date, lat. 52 36 S., lon. 108 58 W., passed a large iceberg. The D. anchored in Hampton Roads Aug. 2, in 110 ds. from Baker's Island.

Ship Western Queen, ——, Fall River 20 hours, in ballast. Came to this City for spars, &c. Was towed to this City by steamtug Jacob Bell.

Ship Thalatta, (of Bath,) Stinson, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. to master.

Ship Celestial Empire, Pierce, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to C. H. Parsons & Co.

Ship Euphrasia, Macdiarmid, Liverpool 43 ds., with coal to R. L. Taylor.

Bark Henry Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Frisbie, Barbados 18 ds., with molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven.

Bark Regina, (of New-Orleans,) Booker, Hamburg June 20, with mdse. and 128 passengers to L. E. Amsinck.

Bark Old Hickory, Holmes, Havana, with sugar, &c., to order. Is anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa July 26, with hides, &c., to Boner, Graves & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Northwood, Hillert, Cadiz 29 ds., with mdse. to Grund & Westervelt.

Bark Ocean Skimmer, (Br., of Sunderland,) Wooler, Bordeaux July 2, with brandy to C. Meletta.

Brig Welsford, (Br.,) Shaw, Rio Batche July 17, with mdse. to Thos. James. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mayflower, (Br.,) Daggett, Sydney, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Richard Irvin.

Brig A. Avery, (of Boston,) Walton, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig C. F. O'Brien, Ames, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Ellicott, Monroe, Menton July 1, and Gibraltar July 15 with lemons, oil and lead to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Was 19 ds. to lon 65; since then had light baffling winds with fog. July 27, lat. 36 20, lon. 48 40, saw a large ship bd. E., showing Spofford & Tileston's signal.

Schr. Fleetwood, Cathcart, mouth of River Amazon 21 ds., with India rubber and nuts to Jas. Bishop & Co. Left schr. Ada E. Aarner, for New-York, wtg.; brigs Ocean Bird, ldg. for do.; Henrico, dischg.

Schr. Kasbec, Long, Para July 21, with India rubber, &c., to H. K. Corning.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Smith, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. E. W. Armstrong, Hunt, New-Haven 2 ds.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Anson, Godfrey, Albany mdse. for Providence.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Seliff, Virginia 3 ds., melons.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Below.

Bark Teresa, Foster, from Maracaibo.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cook, from Cienfuegos.—Both by pilot boat Christianberg.

Also, 1 ship, 3 barks and 1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamships Illinois, for Southampton, &c.: Alabama, for Savannah; Huntsville, for do.; Marion, for Charleston; Parkersburgh, for Wilmington; Thomas Swann, for Baltimore; Mount Vernon, do.; Yorktown, for Norfolk; Patapsco, for Portland; Monticello, for Washington, &c.; Northern Light, for Aspinwall; City of Washington, for Liverpool, passed the Battery at 12:15; Cahawba, for Havana and New-Orleans. Ship Harvey Birch, for Liverpool. Barks Zephyr, for Marseilles; Flying Cloud, for Baltimore. Brig P. R. Curtis, for West Indies.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 12, sunset.—A ship, 3 barks, and a brig coming in past the Hook. Wind light, S. Cloudy.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 12, sunset.—A ship, 2 barks and a brig off the Highlands, bd. in. Wind light, S. Cloudy.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. steamship Kensington, Baker, Philadelphia; brig Chimborazo, Small, Aguini, St. Domingo. Below, ships Golconda, Calcutta; Western Empire, Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, (per Overland Mail.)—The bottom of the ship Euterpe (previously reported ashore and now on the U. S. dock) is badly chafed forward of the mainmast. On the port side on the turn of the bilge, three planks were chafed through to the timbers, and, which is very remarkable, the splinters of the chafed plank were forced in between the frame that was exposed, and, together with the sand, filled the space between the frame, and prevented a large quantity of water from entering the ship. A considerable quantity of copper was chafed on the floor and keel; the after part of the keel appears to be split. The ship Jacob Bell from New-York, arr. yesterday in 105 ds., the best passage of the season.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The brig Zone, from Havana July 12, with a cargo of sugar and molasses on deck, went ashore in the fog at 11 o'clock last night, three miles from here. Deck load gone. Vessel bilged and full of water. The Z. was built at Westbrook, Me., in 1855, was 286 tons register, and owned by L. Dyer & Co., of Portland, Me.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Addie Snow—ship, from Liverpool for Boston, Aug. 6, lat. 42 35, lon. 61 60.

Antioch—Am. bark, bd. E., was signalized July 11, lat. 50 10, lon. 13 55.

Brazil—ship, Blair, for Liverpool, was signalized July 13, lat. 49 20, lon. 17 55.

Cambria—Br. bark, from the Gold Coast for Bristol, 46 ds. out, July 24, lat. 41 47, lon. 33 50.

Chanticleer—Br. brig, from Newfoundland for Trieste, July 29, lat. 44 36, lon. 53 57.

Charlotte E. Buck—schr., from St. Croix for New-York, Aug. 7, lat. 34 20, lon. 73.

Constitution—U. S. frigate, from and for Annapolis, Aug. 9, off Block Island.—(By pilot-boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Dumbarton—bark, of and from Boston for St. Jago, Aug. 10, lat. 38 41, lon. 74.

Florence—ship, from Boston for Marseilles, all well, July 25, lat. 48 09, lon. 45 42.

Lucy Darling—brig, hence for Nassau, N. P., Aug. 2, lat. 27 22, lon. 75 33.

Louisa—fishing-schr., of Plymouth, with 32,000 fish, Aug. 1, on Banguereau Bank.

Mary—Br. bark, bd. S., June 30, lat. 17 25 S., lon. 32 36.

Maria—Br. ship, from London for Cape Town, 43 ds. out, July 2, lat. 14 10 S., lon. 33 29.

Narrissa—fishing schr., of Hingham, with 550 quintals fish, Aug. 1, on Banguereau Bank.

Ocean—Brem. ship, bd. E., was signalized July 8, lat. 48 30, lon. 16 20.

Rasbec—schr., from Para July 18, for New-York, July 27, lat. 10 20 N., lon. 52 04 W.

Sarah Dart—bark, from Sunderland for New-York, Aug. 7, off George's Shoal.

Searsville—schr., of Dennis, from Boston for Cape Haytien, Aug. 3, lat. 27 57, lon. 69 33.

Sophia Thornton—whaling-ship, of New-Bedford, on a cruise, bd. to the South Pacific, 74 ds. out, with 74 bbls. sperm oil, July 16, lat. 46 50, lon. 30 50.

Solent—Br. ship, of London, 41 ds. out, July 4, lat. 11 44, lon. 32 50.

Time—Prus. bark, bd. E., was signalized July 10, lat. 51 05, lon. 12 02.

W. D. Sewall—ship, bd. E., was passed July 9, lat. 48, lon. 18.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr., July 29, Am. steamship North Star, Jones, New-York; 31st, do. brig W. B. Nash, Small, do.; Aug. 1, U. S. storeship Release, Harrison, do.; 2d, Am. bark Justina, Marshall, do. Sld. July 25, Am. steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, New-York; do. brig E. Drummond, Conway, do.; 27th, Am. brig Nebraska, Walker, Trinidad; 31st, Eng. bark Sabrina, Francis, do.; do. brig C. Agnes, Bloomfield, Jam.; Aug. 1, Am. brig Marine, Kendall, Trinidad. Men-of-war in port—U. S. storeship Release, and U. S. frigate Sabine.

[PER ADRIATIC.]

Arrived from New-York—July 31, Arctic, at Deal; Aug. 1, Hero, do.

Sailed from Liverpool—July 30, Armada, for New-Orleans; steamer Damascus, for NewYork; Thetis, for St. Johns; July 31, William Cummings, for Philadelphia; Azores, for Halifax; Queen of the Lakes, for Montreal; Sir Robert Peel, for New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND AQUATIC ENTERTAINMENT!

THE PERILS OF THE OCEAN DEFIED!

EXCURSION AND WONDERFUL EXHIBITION of the dangers incurred by those fearless men known as OCEAN, OR SUBMARINE DIVERS, who peril their lives to recover lost treasures from the beds of the ocean and rivers.

On TUESDAY, Aug. 14, the new and splendid barge NEW-BALTIMORE will take the excursionists to CLIFFWOOD GROVE, opposite Keyport, at which delightful spot the wonderful and unique entertainment will commence.

Mr S. B. HAFF'S ENGINEER AND DIVER, dressed in SUBMARINE ARMOR, will descend into the sea, and walk from the Grove to Keyport, a distance of one mile,

ON THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN, passing by the Barge and Steamer. The water at this point, though one hundred feet deep, is so beautifully clear that the excursionists will be able to distinctly see the diver for the entire distance. Weighty anchors, etc., will be thrown overboard, and the diver will recover them, thus illustrating the modus operandi of the perilous raising of lost vessels, etc. The diver will also bring up any object that the ladies or others may throw into the sea. A fine Band will be in attendance for such of the excursionists as desire to dance; and every precaution has been adopted to make the company scrupulously select. The Board of Underwriters are among the invited. This excursion will be entirely free from the objectionable features of ordinary pleasure-trips.

The Steamer and Barge will leave foot of 42d-st., N. R., at 7 A. M.; 23d-st., N. R., at 7½; foot of Amos-st., at 8; foot of Catherine-st., at 8½; foot of Broome st. at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS, ON THE BOAT.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Committee, the members of this Association are requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Pioneer Hall, No. 198 West 36th-st., to elect Delegates and Alternates to represent this Assembly District in State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Aug. 22, 1860. Polls open at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM R. STEWART, Pres.
JOHN V. GRIDLEY, JOSEPH GUTMAN, } Secr'ys.

A CARD TO BUSINESS MEN.—AN ENTERprising business man wanted immediately, to take an interest in, and charge of, an established and lucrative manufacturing business which will require him to travel a portion of the year. Address GEO. B. GRIFFIN, Room No. 10, No 183 Broadway, care of American Watch Company, or call personally, between 2 and 4 P. M., until the 16th inst.